FBIS DAILY REPORT

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AREA HEADS OF STATE MEET IN BOGOTA 8 AUG

PA081755 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1648 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota [no date given] (EFE) -- The presidents of the Andean Pact member-countries, Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo and Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua [JGRN], met here today for a discussion of the general politics of Latin America. Bolivian President Gen Guido Vildoso announced this on emerging from the summit at Narino Palace.

In addition to the Spanish prime minister and the JGRN member, the meeting was attended by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, Colombian President Belisario Betancur, Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado and the Bolivian head of state.

Joint Declaration

PA082248 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2039 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Joint declaration signed by the chiefs of state and prime ministers who attended the inauguration of Colombian President Belisario Betancur, at Narino Palace in Bogota on 8 August; read by Colombian Foreign Ministry official Clara Inez Vargas de Lozada -- live]

[Text] Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins; Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea; Bolivian President Gen Guido Vildoso Calderon; Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government Junta; Spanish Prime Minister Edward Seaga; Belizean Premier George Price; and St Kitts-Nevis Premier Kennedy Simmonds, meeting with Belisario Betancur in Bogota on the occasion of his solemn inauguration as president of Colombia, have decided to sign the following joint declaration:

The visiting chiefs of state and government who are signatories of this document congratulate the Colombian Government and people on the anniversary of the important battle that on 7 August 1819 at the bridge of Boyaca led to Colombia's independence and permitted the genius of Bolivar and the courage of the liberation army to shine on the battlefields of the other Andean countries that desired freedom in order to follow their own destinies.

They likewise express their decision to enthusiastically contribute to the commemoration of the bicentennial of the birth of the liberator as a special homage to this great American.

They reiterate their governments' solemn adherence to the objectives and principles established in the UN Charter and particularly to those of juridical equality of state, peaceful solution of controversies, self-determination of peoples, nonintervention, nonuse of force or the threat of force and respect for the independence and territorial integrity of states. They recognize the existence of disputes in the region and express their hope for a prompt, peaceful solution of such conflicts.

Like all the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, they express their desire for a stable peace based on mutual respect and the recognition of the economic rights and duties of states. They hope that the talks on disarmament and the elimination of the nuclear threat will advance satisfactorily and lead to peaceful coexistence for the well-being of all peoples.

They express their desire that the citizens of the Latin American countries not only participate in their destiny and design their future through the exercise of suffrage but also that they benefit from true policies of social justice that will permit the betterment of the people's standards of living and provide a more promising future for the new generations. In this regard, they reaffirm their objective to work unceasingly for the less-favored social classes.

The presidents and chiefs of government express their intense solidarity with the processes for the reestablishment of democracy that are being carried out in some countries of America. In this regard, they receive with approval the statements of the Bolivian president and express hope for a successful return to democratic institutions in that country.

They express their concern over the continuation of the marked imbalance between the developed and developing countries and the slow progress of the North-South negotiations. In this regard, they agree on the importance of beginning as soon as possible, in the framework of the United Nations, global negotiations on this subject and to continue toward the established goals of economic cooperation among developing countries.

Likewise, bearing in mind that both developing and highly developed countries of the region are represented in the framework of the inter-American organizations, they consider that in line with the spirit of the resolution issued at the OAS in 1977 there should be discussion and analysis in that organization of the serious problems that affect the region's developing countries as a result of the international economic crisis so as to achieve an adequate solution to those problems.

They express their deep concern over the effects that the international economic crisis and the increasing protectionism of the industrialized countries have on the economies of the developing countries, thus increasing the harmful economic dependence of the latter. Therefore, as a means to counteract such harmful effects, they reaffirm their governments' resolute support for cooperation mechanisms, particularly for SELA.

Likewise, they agree to promote collaboration among the various cooperation efforts of America in order to identify common objectives, assume joint positions in international forums and organizations and thus increase our countries' negotiating power.

They consider that the 1980 Montevideo Treaty is a useful instrument to promote Latin American integration, and they express their plan to undertake, in the framework of the partial agreements, a greater opening of the markets among their respective countries, and they support the expeditious approval and implementation of the opening of markets listed in Article 18 of that treaty.

For their part, the Andean Pact presidents declared that they have decided to give a new and special dynamism to the Andean integration process. For this purpose they agreed to get involved in the necessary efforts to make the adjustments needed to improve it and make it a perfect institution. They also expressed their decision to speed up the necessary steps so that the Andean tribunal, a very important organization, can be established soon. They also said that the Andean Pact continues to be the best alternative for the unity and integration of member countries, and because of this they reiterated their firm political support for it. They recognized that the Andean process because of its very nature must be dynamic and must adjust to the changes and the different economic situations of the countries.

They also recommended to the organizations within the Andean Pact the search for mechanisms and methods to give a new dimension to the industrialization process of the subregion, taking into consideration the new international, regional and national situations. Consequently, the sectorial programs that are underway must be reviewed with pragmatic and flexible criteria in order to adjust them and given them new instruments as necessary, taking into account the special treatment of countries less developed economically.

They reaffirmed their faith in the integration process of the Caribbean Common Market [Caricom] and expressed the desire to speed the implementation of the various means of functional cooperation contained in the (Chaguarama) treaty.

They declared that integration should have a social content firmly tied to the economic content, regarding such aspects as health, education, culture, the arts, jobs, the value of human work, labor immigration, social security, urban and rural problems, nutrition and housing. These aspects must be taken into account to reinforce the fundations on which economic programs will be based.

They expressed concern over the crisis and tension prevailing in Central America and supported efforts for a dialogue in favor of peace being made by the parties involved.

They said that they want to establish effective economic and political ties among the Central American, Caribbean and Andean countries in an effort to strengthen Latin American unity within the context of the international community.

They said that they believed that the cooperation plans and programs among Central American and Caribbean countries constitute an important step to establish permanent and solid ties among governments and peoples of the region.

They expressed hope for the reactivation of the Central American common market and the success of the Caricom and proposed the holding of meetings among political and technical groups of the various integration organizations in order to study and draft plans for common action.

On reflecting about the economic development of the Caribbean Basin countries, which count on the active participation of Canada, Colombia, Spain, Mexico and Venezuela, they expressed hope that the U.S. Government will implement as soon as possible the Caribbean Basin plan as a positive contribution to the region's economic development.

They expressed interest in various initiatives proposed to strengthen Latin American participation in world policymaking so Latin American policies will be projected into the international sphere. They also said that these initiatives must be properly analyzed in an upcoming meeting of Latin American foreign ministers. The visiting presidents and chiefs of government accepted the proposal of President Betancur in this regard and will present it for the consideration of other Latin American presidents and chiefs of government.

The Spanish prime minister reiterated his country's desire to contribute to the rapprochement of the Latin American and European countries and the strengthening of all ties with Latin American countries, to which he is linked through indissoluble historical, cultural and friendly ties.

The chiefs of state and Governments of Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Belize, Spain, Jamaica and St Kitts-Nevis expressed thanks to the Colombian Government for the attentions received.

Signed in Bogota on 8 August 1982: Guido Vildoso Calderon, president of Bolivia; Belisario Betancur, president of Colombia; Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea, president of Ecuador; Luis Herrera Campins, president of Venezuela; Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua; George Price, Belizean premier; Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, Spanish prime minister; Edward Seaga, Jamaican prime minister; Kennedy Simmonds, St Kitts-Nevis premier and foreign minister.

NEW AIR FORCE CHIEF'S TERM TO END IN 1982

PY061545 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1525 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 Aug (NA) -- Reliable sources revealed today that Maj Gen Augusto Hughes would retain the post of air force commander in chief, which he will assume on 17 August, only until the end of this year.

Hughes will probably take the oath of office at a ceremony to be held at the military aviation school headquartered in Cordoba on 17 August, military sources said.

The sources said that Hughes' appointment was of a temporary nature but gave no other details about the reasons for imposing a limit to his appointment.

Thus, Lt Gen Basilio Lami Dozo will preside over the celebration marking the 70th anniversary of the air force.

The sources said that on that occasion Lami Dozo will deliver his promised speech, several parts of which were released last Monday and, as is known, generated a real political storm which only 3 days later culminated with the announcement of Lami Dozo's retirement and his replacement by Hughes.

NAVY COMMANDER IN CHIEF MAY RETIRE SOON

PY070018 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2348 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Aug (NA) -- According to rumors which persistently circulated this afternoon, Commander in Chief of the Navy Adm Jorge Isaas Anaya may have decided to retire in the near future.

According to unconfirmed information, the new commander in chief of the navy would be Vice Adm Ruben Franco, who is currently assigned to the Inter-American Defense Board.

Vice Admiral Franco is now third in the current navy's echelon, preceded by Commander Anaya and Vice Admiral Vigo.

The rumors which began circulating after a meeting held this afternoon by the vice admirals at the Libertad Building were neither denied nor confirmed by consulted navy sources.

A few minutes ago, however, it was announced that the navy will make public an official communique, although nothing was said as to its content.

Rumors Denied

PY070358 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0025 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Aug (NA) -- Navy Commander Adm Jorge Isaas Anaya made an assessment today before the vice admirals on active duty throughout the country on the "political situation" and "the solution to each alternative."

According to a brief communique released tonight at Libertad Building, Admiral Anaya also discussed before the naval officers "guidelines to regulate activity until the end of the naval year." In this manner, the navy has tacitly denied -- though without making an official denial -- rumors that were circulating this afternoon that Admiral Anaya had decided to retire. Reliable sources indicate that it would be very difficult for Admiral Anaya's retirement to be made effective before September, because the commission which is studying everything related to the Malvinas war will not end its work before the end of this month. At the conclusion of this inquiry, the navy commander will have to adopt measures based on the commission's report, which will include everything from decorations to punishments, if they are so recommended. It was also reported that Anaya has scheduled a trip to Brazil in September as commander in chief of the navy, to pay a visit to high-ranking Brazilian naval officers scheduled for the next few weeks. [sentence as received]

The sources feel that perhaps Anaya decided to push forward the date to announce the name of his successor as navy commander, although they also feel that this is not probable. The rumors, which were more persistent after the meeting which the admiral held with the vice admirals, and which lasted from 1500 to 1630, reported Vice Adm Ruben Franco as Anaya's most probable successor.

Franco, who at one time was public information secretary, is now assigned to the Inter-American Defense Board and is the third in naval seniority after Anaya and Vice Admiral Vigo.

The naval sources consulted tonight on the rumors that the navy commander had decided to push forward his retirement, limited themselves exclusively to the text of the official communique.

The text of the communique released by the navy command reads as follows:

"A meeting of all admirals on active duty in the country was held today, and it was presided over by Navy Commander Adm Jorge Isaac Anaya.

During that meeting which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours, Admiral Anaya discussed the following subjects:

1) Rules of institutional behavior.

2) Assessment of the political situation in the light of the current situation, with proposed solutions to each of the alternatives studied.

3) Guidelines to regulate activity until the end of the naval year in all fields related to training, operations, logistics, and the assessment of actions to this date.

The meeting began at 1500 and ended at 1630."

GENERAL NICOLAIDES DENIES POSSIBILITY OF COUP

PY061335 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] The appointment of a vice president of the nation continues to be intensively studied, General Nicolaides has said. He noted that the army has established its position on this issue and what remains to be done now is to reconcile the army's position with the of the other two forces.

Asked about the postponement of a luncheon which was to be attended by the three commanders in chief, Nicolaides said he could not possibly attend due to overlapping appointments. He added that although no date has yet been set for another meeting he had to meet with the other two commanders in chief to discuss the recomposition of the junta.

Nicolaides declined to comment on recent remarks by the air force commander in chief. He noted, however, that at this time there was no possibility of creating something new in that field.

As for the power structure, he confirmed that the military junta continues to retain its duties and responsibilities concerning the overall strategic leadership. These are, he said, the declaration of peace or war, the conclusion of alliances and the signing of international treaties affecting the military sector.

Nicolaides added: Since the above duties are fully in force, the junta is also fully in force and only those duties concerning political responsibility have been transferred to the army, which does not mean that President Bignone is subordinate to the army.

Nicolaides also categorially denied the possibility of a coup d'etat or the declaration of a virtual state of alert within the army.

Commenting on the economic situation, he said: Once they asked me my views on the economic situation and I said: Good. What I meant then was that the prospects were good.

Nicolaides made the above remarks at a press conference he held in the III Corps headquarters [in Cordoba].

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PY090225 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2225 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Aug (DYN) -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo arrived this afternoon in Argentina in an attempt to strengthen bilateral relations, in the wake of the Malvinas Islands conflict. He advocated a negotiated solution to the Anglo-Argentine dispute.

Colombo's visit is the first by a high ranking European official since the war in the South Atlantic. The visit is taking place at the same time that the Italian Government is immersed in an institutional crisis that has brought about the resignation of Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini.

Colombo, accompanied by his wife, arrived at Ezeiza Airport a little after 1630. Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari, Argentine Ambassador to Italy Rodolfo Lucchetta, Italian Ambassador to Argentina Sergio Conciancich and other officials met Colombo at the airport.

Shortly after his arrival, the Italian diplomat read, at Ezeiza, a "message of friendship and brotherhood" to the Argentine people and the Italian community in Argentina. He addressed to that audience "the great hope for peace and freedom."

"There is no other country in the world like Argentina," he said "where a great number of Italians with their own labor, culture and intelligence have helped shape the identity of a country."

"In this common heritage," Colombo continued, "the reasons for an old friendship are based; a friendship that must be renewed. As well, we must fulfill, strengthen and make prevail in our societies, in our policies and in international cooperation those essential and inalienable values of our culture and our civilization."

After thanking the Argentine officials and people for their hospitality, the visitor showed his interest in strengthening the "close relations between Italy and Argentina and between Latin America and Europe" and achieving "the solidarity necessary for peace, progress, and freedom for our two countries."

In later remarks to reporters, Colombo admitted that the ties between the Argentine Government and Europe "are affected by resentment because of the recent war, but we expect to auspiciously undertake a new and better course for an improved outcome."

When asked if he came on a mission of rapprochement between Argentina and Great Britain -- in this regard the recent visit of Margaret Thatcher to Italy was recalled -- Colombo insisted that the positions of both parties in the conflict are still "full of resentment because of the recent war," but affirmed "our hope and our efforts have to look toward a negotiated solution."

He then reiterated that his talks during this official trip are aimed at improving relations not only between Italy and Argentina, but European relations with Argentina and with Latin America.

On his part, the Argentine minister told reporters that the presence of Colombo "is in itself evidence of the Italian desire to fully restore the friendly relations which Italy has always had with the Argentine Republic."

Aguirre Lanari indicated that he was unaware of whether his Italian colleague came with any intention to mediate with Great Britain, "because we have not yet talked and I do not know whether he has any other aim than strengthening relations between Argentina and Italy."

The San Martin Palace chief then praised the Italian stand within the EEC, opposing a renewal of economic sanctions against Argentina, as well as "Italy's special interest in our country."

ALFONSIN ADVISER NAMED AMBASSADOR TO U.S.

PY062330 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 6 Aug 82 p 11

[Text] The Foreign Ministry last night confirmed that Argentina has asked the United States for the placet of new Ambassador-designate Lucio Garcia del Solar.

Garcia del Solar is currently an advisor to Radical politician Raul Alfonsin, and was Argentine ambassador to the United Nations and the Soviet Union under former Radical president Arturo Illia.

The designation of a civilian closely identified with the Radical Party was seen by diplomats here to be an effort to improve Argentina's damaged relations with the U.S., which suffered a severe setback due to the Reagan administration's support for Great Britain.

SOVIET DELEGATION EXPECTED TO ARRIVE NEXT WEEK

PY062204 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2330 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Aug (DYN) -- A Soviet political mission will visit Buenos Aires next week to hold consultations prior to the forthcoming UN General Assembly to be held in September in New York.

The Foreign Ministry tonight announced that Vladimir Petrovskiy, collegium member of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and chief of the International Organizations Department, and (Vadim Chekmazov), deputy chief of the Latin American countries department, will be visiting Buenos Aires from 11 to 17 August.

During their stay in this capital, the Soviet delegation will hold working meetings with the Foreign Policy Directorate of the Foreign Ministry, continuing the custom of consultations held each year prior to the beginning of the UN General Assembly.

During their tour of South America, the two Soviet officials have visited Peru and Brazil.

It is believed that during their visit next week, Petrovskiy and (Chekmazov) will discuss bilateral matters with officials of the Foreign Ministry.

PRESIDENT BIGNONE CONFIRMS THREE GOVERNORS

PY062141 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1313 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 6 Aug (DYN) -- President Reynaldo Bignone today confirmed Santa Cruz governor, Brig Gen (Ret) Antonio Lopez and will do the same with La Rioja and San Luis Governors, Brig Gen Guillermo Piastrellini and Brig Gen Hugo di Rissio respectively, according to official sources.

PRESIDENT VILDOSO ON CURRENT SITUATION

PA072331 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1442 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota, 7 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- Bolivian President Gen Guido Vildoso has said here that no political factor will keep his country from holding elections in April 1983 as scheduled by the armed forces.

Vildoso added that once a civilian government is installed in Bolivia, the military, as an element of power, will be on the alert to enforce the people's decisions.

Vildoso spoke during a news conference last night after his arrival to attend the inauguration of Colombian President Belisario Betancur today.

The armed forces have firmly determined that there will be a democratization in the country. We have set the date for the elections, civil rights are gradually being reestablished and amnesty has been granted for the return of political leaders, he said.

Asked about a possible repeat of the events of 3 years ago when winning candidate Hernan Siles Suazo was prevented from taking office, Vildoso replied: "This time the armed forces have directly convoked the people to the instititional process. This government, which is a transition government, will turn the power over to the person chosen by the people."

The Bolivian president reiterated that the economic crisis is the main problem faced by his nation.

"We are suffering from shortages, low production and a high foreign debt. We are calling on the people to make an effort to achieve the recovery of an economy that has been devastated by the present international situation," he said emphatically.

General Vildoso said that once the economy has been reactivated, it will be possible to think of improving the relationship with integrationist organizations such as the Andean Pact, of which Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru and Colombia are also members.

He insisted, moreover, that "the Bolivian economy has been devastated by the blockade to which we have been subjected by industrialized countries such as the United States because of our system of government."

Finally, Vildoso reiterated Bolivia's determination to obtain an outlet to the sea. "However," he said, "we must first achieve a stable economy with the support of the youth and of the leading class."

PROVINCIAL TRANSPORT STATION ATTACKED 5 AUG

PY060359 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] The bus terminal of the (Fustillos) union in Llallagua was dynamited at about 0100 today, Thursday. There were no casualties or considerable damage. However, the dynamite explosion damaged the wooden roof in the first floor and destroyed some (?furniture). Transport union members said that they have not been able to identify the people responsible for this attack.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Remarks on Arrival

PY061234 Paris AFP in Spanish 1908 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 5 Aug (AFP) -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo expressed in Rio de Janeiro today hopes that his visit may stimulate, in addition to improvement in commercial relations, a closer political understanding in the political area between Italy and South America.

Colombo -- who made these remarks upon his arrival at the Rio de Janeiro Airport in the first stage of his 3-day official visit to Brazil -- also voiced his country's concern about the international economic recession which stymies trade among nations.

The Italian foreign minister will travel to Brasilia tonight and there he will hold meetings with President Gen Joao Baptista Figueiredo, with his Brazilian counterpart Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro and other top officials of the Brazilian Government.

In his contact with the press at the Rio de Janeiro International Airport, Minister Colombo noted the importance of his visit after a long period during which no visits of this sort were made between the two countries. He also expressed hopes that his presence would foster a closer understanding between Italy and Brazil. He said the Italian Government is interested in discussing with Brazil, one of South America's largest countries, international problems, such as the North-South dialogue.

Colombo stressed that an exchange of views is necessary, seeking greater understanding not only between Italy and Brazil but also between Europe and Latin America.

Asked about the situation in Lebanon and the Palestinian problem, Minister Colombo said that his country it undertaking efforts to bring about a lasting cease-fire and admitted his concern over what is happening. He added that his country disapproves of Israel's stand and that is is in favor of the resumption of negotiations for the withdrawal of Palestinian forces, adding that Italy is willing to participate in an international force to guarantee a peaceful withdrawal. He said that Italy is also willing to cooperate in finding a solution to the Palestinians' problem in such a way that their legitimate right to self-determination and to a home land are recognized. Colombo then stated that to attain that objective, both Israelies and Palestinians must recognize one another.

Foreign Minister's Greetings

PY070315 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro was host to Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo at a lunch in Itamaraty. Stating that Brazil currently finds Italy a permanent source of intellectual and cultural stimulus, the Brazilian foreign minister referred to the wisdom and balance which are traits of the democratic way of life of contemporary Italy.

Italy is the third largest trading partner of Brazil in Europe and it is included in the roll of the largest foreign investors in our country, the minister recalled in his speech.

After citing the recent signing of agreements between the research councils of Italy and Brazil, the minister referred to the world situation saying that practically in all parts of the world, under diverse forms, we are witnessing the tragic examples of the use of force as an instrument to solve international controversies.

On the other hand, the minister said, at the structural core of the international system efforts to bring about disarmament are blocked, and at the same time the lack of tension seems to be a thing of the past. This scene is not good, and we are deeply concerned about it.

Saraiva Guerreiro then stated that Brazilian foreign policy has as its guidelines the quests for peace and the shaping of a just international order. He then added that both force and the illegitimate use of economic pressures are not effective means in the quest for peace.

Saraiva Guerreiro said that we cannot stay indifferent to the very serious situation in Lebannon, recalling that this problem is related to the question of a Palestinian homeland, the solution of which is fundamental to peace in the Middle East.

Closing his speech greeting Italian Foreign Minister Colombo, Saraiva Guerreiro stated that the construction of the order which Brazil aspires demands the application of new formulas, expeditious and effectives ones, of cooperation conducive to the broad participation of all members of the international society in the decisionmaking process, both regarding political and economic matters.

Colombo Wants Rapprochement

PY070415 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2332 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Brasilia, 6 Aug 82 (LATIN-REUTER) -- Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo today advocated a political rapprochement between Latin America and West Europe in order to erase the negative after-effects of the recent conflict in the South Atlantic.

Deputy Colombo, whose cabinet job became insecure after a political crisis exploded inside his country's government, ended a 24-hour visit to this capital today.

He said, however, that he will keep the job until he returns to Rome, and added that his meeting with Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro was very cordial. During the meeting they reviewed international, regional and bilateral questions, as was stated in an official communique.

Colombo admitted that the relations between Latin America and West Europe are going through a delicate time as a result of the Argentine-British conflict over the Malvinas Islands.

In a speech thanking his hosts for the lunch given for him, Colombo said that now that the war is over, we must set our minds to erasing as soon as possible the negative effects that might be lingering.

As for his country's position during the Malvinas conflict, Colombo justified it by saying that such a position stemmed from his country's commitment to the European Community, but he noted that Italy's links with Latin America and Argentina are just as important for reasons of blood relations and cultural and economic interests.

As for the consequences of the conflict in the South Atlantic, he expressed his support for the idea that Latin America should have more diplomatic, political, economic and military autonomy both at the regional and bilateral levels.

He said that for that reason West Europe is in favor of a rapid reactivation of dialogue with the Latin American countries.

At the conclusion of his visit, Colombo announced that the Brazilian foreign minister has accepted an invitation to visit Rome on 17-18 October.

Minister Colombo will go to Sao Paulo tomorrow, and on Sunday he will continue his trip to Argentina as part of a tour through three South American countries which began in Peru.

CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS 2-DAY VISIT

Holds Press Conference

PY062020 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0017 GMT 5 Aug 82

[By Rene Villegas]

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 4 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames stated here today that his country will not resort to war to solve its dispute with Argentina over the Beagle Channel.

At a press conference he held here to end a 2-day visit to Brazil, Rojas Galdames said that the belligerent tensions that had marred Chilean-Argentine relations in 1978 over the Beagle dispute have now disappeared.

In reply to questions about alleged fears about a possible failure of the negotiations over the Beagle Channel issue, he said: Chile has not given any reason for a belligerent threat and we hope that the problem with Argentina will be solved peacefully.

He noted, however, that the mediation began by Pope John Paul II 4 years ago had not yet yielded any results due to Argentina's failure to respond to a proposal made by the head of the Catholic Church in December 1980.

He said: Although we cannot yet speak about a failure (of the mediation), there are legal channels that can be followed to seek a peaceful solution... Chile will not resort to war.

There is a crisis in the inter-American system which affects both institutions and principles as a result of what happened at the Malvinas, he said.

He added that countries of this continent could draw some clear lessons from the recent Argentine-British conflict over the Malvinas Islands and should reflect on them.

He noted, for instance, that it was clearly demonstrated that once started conflicts cannot be stopped and despite mediating and conciliatory efforts they go on leaving behind a path of death and destruction.

Either our countries make the final decision on banning the use of force to solve controversies or we will again be exposed to situations like the one experienced in the South Atlantic, he said.

Rojas Galdames expressed support for the idea of conducting a study of what existed and still exists in relation to organizations and principles within the inter-American system. He noted, however, that his country considers it unnecessary and politically and economically negative to create parallel organizations to those already in existence.

In response to a question about the usefulness of creating a new OAS (Organization of American States) without the United States, he said: We should promote a new system but this should in no way exclude any member.

The foreign minister conceded that Chilean-U.S. relations have improved since the advent of the Reagan administration, replacing that of Jimmy Carter.

Regarding the Mexican proposal to add the Malvinas issue in the agenda of the forthcoming UN General Assembly, he said it will be Chilean President Augusto Pinochet who will determine the Chilean position.

He noted, however, that if the proposal is designed to seek a diplomatic, peaceful solution to the issue, as was originally conceived, we will have to support it to be consistent with our position of respect for principles, he said.

Asked about a possible resumption of relations between Chile and Bolivia, he said that it was Bolivia which severed ties in 1978.

Speech in Brasilia

PY061547 Santiago Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0031 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Speech by Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames during a reception given in his honor by Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro in Itamaraty Palace in Brasilia on 3 August 1982]

[Excerpt] It is a great satisfaction for me to be in Brazil on a friendly invitation by your excellency, in response to the visit you made to my country in 1980, to strengthen the solid and stable relations which have always been characteristic of the friendship between Chile and Brazil.

I am also very pleased to come to Itamaraty tonight because I have always admired Brazilian diplomacy and particularly its father, the baron of Rio Branco.

Latin America is going through a special stage in its history and the significance of Itamaraty is important at this juncture for our region in its attempt to forge a union between tradition and destiny. Saying it in one phrase: Latin America is facing a great challenge which required an affirmation of its identity and a renewal of its cherished values.

We share an undeniable geographic reality and a worrysome political situation which poses a challenge to the notion of the inter-American system our countries patiently and tirelessly helped to build.

Therefore, this is the time for us who have the duty and the mission of dealing in international matters to ponder the current American ideals. There is an urgent need to affirm our future regional coexistence in the continental system and on the basis of a necessary political consensus to allow us to occupy an influential position in the international community.

There is an urgent need for a revival of the vitality our continent had in the past, when our countries made decisive contributions to the international order with pioneering initiatives such as the great juridical-political principles of the regional system, the creation of UNCTAD, the Group of the Seven or the modern Law of the Sea.

The relative consensus which permitted the unity of the hemisphere over the last years has unfortunately deteriorated because of Manichaean attitudes which have led us to confrontation and antagonism, undermining the vitality and strength of our Latin America. It is essential to recover and restore such a consensus based on the observance of the principles which were precisely the result of that consensus, in order to overcome the continent's own situation and to effectively project it into the international stage.

Our existence should once again be based on solidarity, which is the basic foundation of all common causes; and on mutual confidence, which is the main tool for dialogue, understanding and consensus among nations; the preservation of peace; hemispheric security; and integration and cooperation among the American peoples.

We also need an act of collective creativity which, on the basis of imagination and realism, will allow us to delineate consensual and legal formulas for eliminating the apocalyptical specter of the war and for building future continental coexistence.

My country has always regarded the faithful observance of treaties, which are the word of honor that nations give before history, as one of the fundamental principles of its foreign policy, in keeping with one of the more valuable principles bequeathed by Andres Bello's panamerican genius.

We diplomats are expected to consider our nations interest with at least one generation to come in mind. Therefore, Chile has already pointed to the need for a new regional commitment banning the use of force and imposing the peaceful settlement of controversies, for the purpose of preserving peace.

The future of our continent and of our coexistence has been and will be the main subject in our dialogue. I am convinced that this great nation has growing American and world responsibilities and that Brazil will make a signficant contribution to the future makeup of the Latin American personality.

Mr Minister, the ties joining our two nations have developed on their own and have their own vitality, they take deep roots in friendship and in increasingly common interests.

Joaquim Nabuco used to say that Brazil had the best reasons a country may have for trying to secure Chile's friendship, and this is a truly reciprocal feeling.

Our Iberian roots and our American identity explain to us why Chile and Brazil are friends and sister republics:

We share the principles which clearly and unequivocally advocate peace, that stable peace acheived with the guarantee of the law. Chile does not harbor territorial ambitions of any kind. It only wants to preserve its national integrity and live in peace.

We condemn the threat and the use of force.

We believe in nonintervention and self-determination.

We support the rules regulating peaceful coexistence among nations which are the foundation for growing regional cooperation and integration.

My country deems the reiteration of these principles to be of the utmost importance and it advocates the actual observance of such principles. Therefore, all occasions are good for tirelessly advocating them, for strongly reaffirming them, in the moral certainty that such is the only road to peace.

We share similar concerns in the economic and social fields within the world framework. My country has actively participated in various forums to support the position of the developing nations. Moreover, Chile is deeply interested in the Brazilian efforts for creating a new and more just and equal international economic order that will contain more solidarity and permit a greater access to growth, technology and better living conditions for our people. Similarly, we support the liberalization of world trade and the suppression of protectionist practices, especially those by the powerful industrialized countries.

Our bilateral relations grow, expand and diversify. An undeniable proof of their political significance is the visit paid to our country by President Figueiredo and by your excellency, who were warmly welcomed in Chile. The constant exchange of high-level visits between representatives of our armed forces, businessmen and exponents of culture is also equally significant.

In the economic sector, our commerecial ties have markedly intensified and our trade exceeded $1 billion in 1981. Chile thus became a leading importer of manufactured products from this country. Brazilian financial presence in Chile, represented by six banks, is also remarkable. We have promising prospects for cooperation in the economic, scientific, technological, cultural, transport and tourism sectors.

Despite facing a serious world economic recession which has had an impact on our countries by affecting the steady growth of our economic relations, we are optimistic because once this unfavorable juncture is overcome the prevailing trend will be that of furthering our significant ties to our mutual benefit.

We have adequate instruments to continue to enrich our relations: Among many others, we have in the political field the system of consultations; in the economic field, a joint commission, these two mechanisms have proven to be effective in promoting close, fruitful relations.

Ties With Chile Hailed

PY061606 Santiago Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0124 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Speech by Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro during reception he gave at Itamaraty Palace in Brasilia to honor his Chilean counterpart, Rene Rojas Galdames, on 3 August]

[Excerpts] Mr Minister: Your presence among us has enabled us to resume earlier talks, such as the ones we held nearly 2 years ago when I visited Santiago and in other meetings we held on the occasion of the most recent UN General Assemblies. It also gives us the possibility of returning the kind attention we were accorded by the people and authorities of Chile when I visited the beautiful, hospitable capital of your country. Your visit is thus continuing a practice which contributes to promoting the excellent level of relations existing between Brazil and Chile.

Mr Minister, at a juncture marked by so many forms of tension, to review the history of our relations makes us rightly proud and certain that dialogue will continue to be our main diplomatic instrument.

Never before has the notion that the basic principles of the UN Charter should inspire the international behavior of all states been more important. At bottom of all tensions are always flagrant violations of these basic rules to which stable relations among all countries are subordinated.

History has given us a simple lesson. The basic rules established in the UN Charter should not be viewed as theoretical ethical norms which can be often arbitrarily applied as a result of power plays or hegemonical decisions. On the contrary, if peace is a sincerely longed for goal, these principles should prevail in day-to-day international relations and should set a true framework for behavior of all states.

Naturally, as developing countries, we are in many ways advocates of a new concept of order which would go beyond the minimum levels of international coexistence, without permanent tensions, and which would create conditions for the basic tasks of furthering the values of justice and equality so that they may be instrumental in overcoming those difficulties which are jeopardizing dialogue and which characterize the present situation.

The lack of communication has time and again resulted in frustration and disappointment. Now, more than ever, this situation ought to be reversed. The signs of crisis both in the developed and developing worlds are so serious that the strategy based on dereliction and neglect cannot continue to prevail.

Mr Minister, Brazil and Chile have availed themselves of their traditional cordial, fraternal relations to move on the fruitful course of cooperation and trade. Since its creation in 1966, the Brazilian-Chilean special coordination commission has been recommending and approving -- in its continuing role as a bilateral organization -- practical measures of cooperation in the following areas: economy, trade, know-how, culture, science and tourism.

This is proof of the high benefits our societies can obtain from intensifying contacts with equals with whom they share a common historical heritage. These contacts have yielded specific results which made us optimistic about their future prospects.

U.S. SEEN AS 'MEDDLING' IN COFFEE TALKS

PA081615 Paris AFP in Spanish 1457 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota, 8 Aug (AFP) -- Brazil has directly accused the United States of attempting to sabotage the negotiations between coffee producers and consumers and stressed that there is no possibility of an international price war to improve the producers' world export quotas.

This charge was leveled today by Octavio Rainho Neves, president of the Brazilian Coffee Institute, who came to Bogota to attend the inauguration of Belisario Betancur, a conservative and Colombia's 77th president.

After lengthy talks with Colombian, Ivory Coast and Guatemalan representatives, Rainho Neves said that the U.S. meddling in all stages of the negotiations among coffee-producing countries creates the impression that it wants to hamper or sabotage the talks.

He said that he has a very negative view of the U.S. position in the negotiations and that, in his opinion, the United States is trying to divide the coffee producers, which are making strenuous efforts to solve their problems. He asked that the negotiations be held freely.

The meeting, which has been described as a "coffee minisummit," took place in Bogota on the occasion of Betancur's inauguration.

The new Colombian president held a lengthly meeting with Rainho Neves on Friday. Brazilian delegation sources reported that a proposal submitted by Brazil may lead to an agreement.

Rainho Neves said that this agreement may be reached in London in September, when talks on a new international coffee agreement will resume.

PDT'S BRIZOLA CANDIDATE FOR RIO GOVERNOR

PY072029 Paris AFP in Spanish 0214 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 6 Aug (AFP) -- The opposition Democratic Labor Party (PDT) officially announced here today the candidacy of its President Leonel Brizola for the governorship of the state of Rio de Janeiro in the elections to be held next 15 November.

Darcy Ribeiro was nominated as candidate for vice governor; he was education and culture minister in the government of Joao Goulart, the last civilian president in Brazil, overthrown in 1964.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA

PY070325 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames is in Bogota, Colombia. The Chilean foreign minister will attend the Inauguration of Colombian's new president, Belisario Betancur, tomorrow. In his statement to the press Rojas Galdamese reaffirmed his faith that the hope's mediation will succeed. He also acknowledged that the relations between the two Latin American countries [Argentina and Chile] has been harmed by the South Atlantic conflict. He said that the war between Great Britain and Argentina exposed various differences which call for the review of positions at international organizations. According to news agency reports, Foreign Minister Rojas Galdames stated that for the time being Chile is not planning to return to the Andean Pact.

FINANCE MINISTER'S SPEECH ON NEW CHANGES

PY060352 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0131 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text of speech by Chilean Finance Minister Sergio de la Cuadra in Santiago -- live]

[Text] Good evening. As finance minister and the one responsible for this government sector, I want to inform the nation about new changes the government has decided to include in the rules which regulate the foreign exchange market.

During the past few months we have witnessed a gradual reduction of the money supply, has led to a drop in the level of economic activities and in the employment rate.

The government has adopted several measures during this period seeking to increase the money supply and thus to prevent the negative effects we mentioned before. Among these measures we can point out the following: free entry of foreign credits, elimination of the forward exchange authorized for deposits and credits in national currency with a readjustment in dollars; and others.

A normal development of activities in the country demands that the money supply does not keep shrinking as a result of an excessive demand for foreign currency.

As is well known, our country has greatly reduced the level of expenditures over the past 9 months, due to achieving a balance in our exports and imports.

Moreover, the Chilean inflation rate is the lowest in the world, reaching only 5.7 percent during the past 2 months. It is obvious that inflation is under control, as confirmed by the fact that 1 and 1/2 months after the devaluation of 18 percent, the price variation reached only 2 percent in July. Consequently, the excess is imports and an inadequate exchange rate will rectify the exaggerated sales of dollars which have been observed. It is true that the influx of foreign credits have greatly dropped this year, but this has been to a great extent compensated for by the drop in imports and the increase in foreign investments.

There have been other factors, then, which have caused the drop in the money supply and in international reserves. The intervention of the financial institutions in order to make the financial system more healthy has caused great concern. This to some extent has affected the people's desire to save money.

During the month of April, as a result of a number of rumors, and after a short period following the devaluation, new reductions in money reserves and in the money supply have been recorded.

All these events have become known in due time, but two new events have again caused a serious problem to our economy.

The first has been caused by the decision to continue with measures to make the financial system more healthy, demanding the decentralization of loans to companies related to the financial institutions, thus generating a campaign of rumors which have led the people to reduce their savings in national currency and to increase their reserves in dollars.

In addition, the internal economic problems which are affecting a neighboring country have created a great incentive for Chileans to purchase large quantities of all kinds of goods and services in that country. This has created a serious drain of dollars.

Due to these two situations, it became advisable to make modifications in the exchange market to confront this problem in the most appropriate manner. Therefore, the freedom of the exchange market has been established starting today. Consequently, foreign currency will be purchased and sold at the price determined by the market. This means that our country will be protected from foreign economic disruptions and internal rumors. This will permit us to confront in a more appropriate manner the period of recession we are experiencing. I feel that it is necessary to forecast some of the consequences which will probably take place. It is possible that for some time after the liberation of the dollar, an unjustified increase in the dollar exchange will take place.

I believe it is my duty to warn people not to make the mistake, under these circumstance, of buying foreign currency without actually needing it, thinking that they are making a good deal. Foreign currency will probably be sold at a high price by smart speculators. It is known that after an initial high price, prices will then fall. Well informed people know that the value of our money gets its strength from a balanced fiscal budget as well as from the fact that Chile has one of the lowest inflation rates in the world. Our policy is to maintain this goal.

After freeing the exchange market, the Central Bank will expand the monetary supply to a rate compatible with a healthy reactivation of the national productive activities, maintaining the achievements made and the goals set on matters related to price stability.

In order to resolve the problem of higher costs for people who are facing payments in foreign currency due to current obligations in the next few months, the Central Bank is going to implement medium range credits at a moderate interest rate. The Chilean Central Bank will regulate beneficiaries, amounts and conditions.

It is worth recalling that our country maintains an international reserve of over $3 billion, an amount more than enough to face any type of monetary and exchange fluctuations. Free exchange represents an appropriate solution to the disorders which have created the aforementioned problems in the last few years because this measure cuts the links which existed between the monetary supply and the reserves, leaving the reserves protected from any type of disruptions. We believe that the new regulations are going to permit a reactivation of production and employment. Thank you very much.

PRESIDENT BETANCUR'S INAUGURATION HELD 7 AUG

Bolivian President Arrives

PA070156 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2346 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota, 6 Aug (EFE) -- Bolivian President Brig Gen Guido Vildoso Calderon arrived today at 2230 GMT to attend tomorrow's inauguration of new Colombian President Belisario Betancur.

The statesman was greeted at the Bogota military airport by outgoing Government Minister Jorge Mario Eastman, representing President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, who was himself welcoming other arriving delegations at the Narino Palace.

After receiving the government's official greetings, General Vildoso said that his people and Colombia are tightly bound.

He wished Betancur success in his new position and noted that Bolivia is committed to continuing its process of democratization.

Various Leaders, Delegations

PA071924 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota -- A total of 43 delegations from friendly countries of Latin America, Asia and Europe will attend the change of command ceremony between Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Belisario Betancur. Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado, Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo, Bolivian President Gen Guido Vildoso Calderon and U.S. Vice President George Bush will attend this ceremony.

Delegations from Iran, Ivory Coast, Grenada, the FRG, Chile, Brazil, Bulgaria, Trinidad and Tobago, Norway, the Soviet Union, Mexico and the United Kingdom, among others, will participate in the inauguration of the new Colombian president this afternoon.

Cabinet Members Announced

PA061840 Paris AFP in Spanish 1754 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota, 6 Aug (AFP) -- Radio CARACOL has reported that Colombian President-elect Belisario Betancur, who will take office tomorrow, today formed his first cabinet with six Liberals, six Conservatives and one military officer.

The new ministers are:

Government (interior)	Rodrigo Escobar Navia (Liberal)
Foreign Affairs	Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo (Conservative)
Defense (war)	Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes
Agriculture	Roberto Junguito (Conservative)
Finance	Edgar Gutierrez Castro (Liberal)
Economic Development	Roberto Gerlein Echavarria (Conservative)
Labor	Jaime Pinzon Lopez (Liberal)
Public Health	Jorge Garcia Gomez (Liberal)
Justice	Bernardo Gaitan Mahecha (Liberal)
Mines and Energy	Carlos Martinez Simmahan (Conservative)
Public Works	Jose Fernando Isaza (Liberal)
Communications	Bernardo Ramirez (Conservative)
Education	Jaime Arias Ramirez (Conservative)

President-elect Betancur said that he will officially announce his cabinet tomorrow following his taking of office in replacement of Liberal Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

Inaugural Address

PA080258 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2117 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Inaugural speech by President Belisario Betancur before the National Congress in Bogota -- live]

[Summary from poor reception] "To link him who drafted the law with him who enforces it, the Colombian president must swear to obey the Constitution and the laws before Congress in a solemn session of which God is a witness."

I took an oath before Colombia's God, whose assistance I invoke, and before the Colombian people, whose support I demand. "I am not acquiring the right to have my fellow countrymen serve me, but the duty of devoting myself to the service of my compatriots."

Despite all obstacles, our enthusiasm and our selfishness, our idealism and our meanness, we have provided for us legal and political guidelines, thanks to all those who created this body of laws and this de jure system.

What our compatriots want is a profound change for the benefit of all. "They want a collective purpose of solidarity and an educational and cultural transformation." There are occasions when they feel very small and feel that their fatherland is also small, and this is a mistake because this is when they want to try out deceit, indifference, abuse and cynicism, perhaps because they don't even have jobs.

I have repeatedly toured the paths of my fatherland. I have seen heroic efforts but I have also seen gloomy people because they don't see any solidarity or hope on their horizons. "The fatherland is a project of the future and not just a program that one uses to say Colombia should do this or that, to think this way instead of thinking that other way or not thinking at all." I am not the one to demand this. The future will begin to shine when it becomes known that the government's priority is just that: To begin. "I stress this: To begin." I urge all to express our Colombian sentiment with pride and stop being a source of rancor and selfishness. We must become equals so that a historian won't use the terrible expression to describe us: We led our people to choose violence over injustice.

We need three essential virtues: First, social discipline, in other words, respect for others and the rules of coexistence. Second, responsibility, so that public servants and common citizens answer for their tasks. Third, solidarity, which must be in profound evidence.

"The conflicts affecting Latin America internally, as well as those created by the foreign powers since the Malvinas, demand the solidaristic presence of those who guide the destiny of our peoples. For this reason, at this time, when I assume a supreme commitment with my fatherland, which is part of the expanded American fatherland, I express the hemispheric call for a meeting of foreign ministers in Panama, the scene of the 1828 amphictyonic congress. I also favor a meeting of Latin American chiefs of state in Cartagena de Indias this year [words indistinct], as our poet said, to mark new paths for the inter-American system that could dissolve itslef right in front of our shocked and passive eyes."

We must try to form in this new world a single nation, a single chain joining its parts to each other. Not a nation with a single government as conceived in the utopian mind of Simon Bolivar, but nations eager for freedom, integration and justice.

"My government's foreign policy will be dictated jointly by the political parties, working with other countries as equals in order to escape domination, remaining faithful to our Christian civilization, the people's self-determination, the principle of nonintervention and an open democracy. In this respect, I will submit for the consideration of the Foreign Relations Committee the possibility of having Colombia join the Nonaligned Movement which [applause] despite the diversity of its ideological positions, groups a large number of Third World nations."

There are great reserves in the sectors where imagination is used, where austerity is practiced, where there is dedication among scientists and professionals and where there is the determination of poor and middle class families. This is true when there is an improvement in small, medium and large enterprises, when there are nonprofit foundations, community and labor organizations, when the church and the armed forces are active, when they are all units of development and integration.

"With all this we are going to have a transparent administration, a glass case." We will handle it scrupulously and efficiently. We will introduce calm in the handling of the currency, improving the use of capital to prevent deviations.

Development isn't just figures of accumulated wealth, but dignified and rewarding jobs. It is having daily bread on the tables of all Colombians. It means that children have the right to happiness, with mental and physical health; that people are able to benefit from culture and sports; that the fields sprout again for those who had abandoned them; that people have the right to recreation; and, in sum, it implies substantial changes in the economic and social structures that are currently a shame because of their injustice and harshness. [applause]

"At this important moment, I want to recall that the Colombian people's will merged with enthusiasm for a slogan that is full of vitality and optimism: Yes, we can do it!" [applause]

"I raise the white flag of peace to offer it to all my compatriots. I extend my hand to the guerrillas so that they will join the legal system and begin to exercise all their rights within the ample framework of the decision to be taken by the chamber. I declare peace for my compatriots without any distinctions. I am devoting myself to this priority task because we need Colombian peace; to take care of it as we would take care of a tree whose branches protect the Colombian family."

Colombians: Let's think of Colombia, love Colombia and work for Colombia at these moments of darkness in a nation burdened by disaster but full of hope.

What a great leader once told his people, I tell mine: The country wants action and action now! "I urge my people to begin acting now. Colombians: The fatherland is waiting for us with open arms. Let's not leave it waiting. Let's go meet it! May the God of my ancestors, who is the God of Colombia, give me the light and strength to fulfill the oath I just took. Thank you." [applause]

Policy Speech

PA081820 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1556 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Speech delivered at Narino Palace in Bogota by Colombian President Belisario Betancur before visit delegations and the diplomatic corps accredited in Colombia -- live]

[Text] Your Excellency, the Apostolic Nuncio, special delegates, members of the diplomatic corps, members of delegations, cabinet ministers, ladies and gentlemen:

I must begin by apologizing for the absence of his excellency the foreign minister, whom I have been driving like a slave since this morning.

We are calling upon the community of nations here, at this fraternal meeting, which is of clear significance to my fatherland and myself. As his excellency [not further identified] has rightly said, the Colombian political system has reached complete fruition. This fruition rests on solid legal foundations and on our democratic tradition, which dates back to the time of the republic's birth, early in the 19th century. This has permitted a peaceful transfer of power from one party to the other, almost without nostalgia and unquestionalbly without trauma, in a cheerful climate involving the [word indistinct] pace of democracy to which Alberto Lleras, a great Colombian, referred. In all cases, the process has taken place in an atmosphere of renewal and hope among our compatriots.

Your presence here encourages me to raise an initial and fervent toast to world peace. Some of the tragic signs of our times are the arms race and the presence of war, which are dark harbingers sent to us by death. The nuclear terror and threat apparently seek to strike a balance among the powers, setting aside the spirit of solidarity and cooperation among nations. However, this must not be permitted.

I earnestly ask for peace based on mutual respect, open dialogue, recognition of the rights of all, fulfillment of international duties, fraternal coexistence and the application of justice, leading to a better world. May God allow us to achieve this.

It has been our fate to live in a world full of contrasts and rocked by conflicts, while at the same time blessed by the miracle of technology, which [word indistinct] the future. The plans of the industrial society portend well-being for only a few nations. Indeed, the inequities of this unbalanced development have set aside the ideals of equilibrium. The brutal results of this are found in a troubled world economy, in which inflation and unemployment affect both the Montagues and the Capulets.

We are not and cannot be immune to the phenomena of this widespread disarray. Much less can others be expected to shape the future for us, a task that belongs exclusively to us. Nor should we harbor the illusion that a reestablishment of international order can be achieved through actions carried out without solidarity. We are facing a dual challenge: We must assert our national identity on the basis of a conscious productive effort and we must remain open to international relations, in order to participate in world development.

We will face this great challenge with the optimism that the spirit of our people and the force of our nationality provide. Our future will increasingly depend upon the attitude of the common citizen, he who walks along narrow rural roads or through the broad avenues of the big cities, looking at politics with skepticism.

It is necessary to rebuild the links with the common people, which have been destroyed. This destruction is reflected in extreme physical neglect and crude social alienation.

And this concept of neglect does not only mean absolute poverty. It also applies to the many who once nourished the illusion of having escaped from a hopeless situation only to fall, with their next step, into the vacuum of a society with very few options. This is a society in which jobless professionals and struggling small and middle businessmen clash with an arrogant bureacracy: in which students are prisoners within a university that ignores the true situation; in which intellectuals and artists are condemned to playing the decorative role that the consumer-oriented society extravagantly assigns to them; in which the housewives, sportsmen and workmen -- the majority of the community -- are nonparticipants because of the exclusiveness that a blindly egotistic political environment has chosen to impose,

I envisage progress as expressed in statistics describing the gross national product, the behavior of international reserves and a bright trade balance. I envisage this and I want this to happen, so that we may avoid discrimination, social inequity, the destructive concentration of power and wealth, economic and technological dependence, violence in the cities and countryside, ignorance, hunger and malnutrition.

I want progress with equity, with a profound humanistic meaning, by which all can get what they deserve and that can lead to peace -- the great task that we all must again undertake, as I have said.

Progress with equity demands that we make efforts and use our intelligence and imagination to initiate programs that will provide more homes, more jobs, more education, more health and more well-being for all of our brothers. Development of this sort implies economic expansion, with an increase in per capita income an improvement in the general standard of living, based on an equitable plan prepared in cooperation with sectors representing the community. Businessmen, workers, students, taxpayers and representatives from all regions must participate in the preparation of this plan and must also participate in the state's responsibilities.

In proposing progress with equity, I am pointing out the ethical dimensions of development and am calling for a more just and egalitarian society, which will give participation in the most important decisions to the less favored classes, those that have traditionally been permitted little participation.

This is a humanistic and Christian philosophy that finds its source of encouragement in social justice.

Allow me to make a few comments on international relations. I view relations between states as also controlled by the principles of progress with equity and of evenhanded justice. International solidarity is an important obligation of governments, and mankind must search for a shared and organized development. We cannot resign ourselves to increasing disarray and to differences among nations. World peace depends upon a just distribution of the world's resources and upon equal opportunities.

The new international economic order is a necessity and a justified claim. I share the opinion of the optimistic Brandt report that restructuring along North-South lines is one crucial commitment to the future of mankind and that profound changes in international economic relations are necessary.

Our fatherlands need inspiration, encouragement based on hope, and decisions that can turn hope into reality. We believe in mankind, in the leaders of the world powers, in states' rights and obligations, in human dignity and in the values of justice, liberty, mutual respect and peace.

We support not force, but reason. We believe that mankind's development, undertaken with solidarity and well-balanced commercial relations can check the world's ills, the symptoms of which are the arms buildup and war.

We echo Pope Paul VI's statement that the road to peace travels through development, and we dare add that it also travels through justice among nations.

Distinguished gentlemen, Colombia, a land of freedom and jungles, where we coexist with the jaguar and the anaconda, wants to express to your governments our gratitude and our feelings of friendship and cooperation. It hopes that international relations will be oriented toward progress with equity.

Thank you very much. [applause]

SPAIN'S CALVO-SOTELO ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

PA070301 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0151 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota, 6 Aug (EFE) -- Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo declared today on his arrival in Bogota that Spain "cannot be indifferent to anything that happens to Colombia, which is why I have come to attend the President Turbay's transfer of power to President Betancur."

Calvo-Sotelo, who arrived here at 2305 GMT, answered many questions from newsmen about Spain's relations with Latin America, the international situation and Spanish policy.

The Spanish prime minister particularly stressed his personal friendship with new Colombian President Belisario Betancur.

"There is no risk of a coup d'etat in my country; in addition, the army is totally subordinate to the proper constitutional authority," Calvo-Sotelo said, referring to the Spanish situation.

Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo also said that the ruling Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) has experienced and emerged from a crisis and was now preparing for the upcoming elections, hoping for v tory.

The Spanish prime minister, asked about a possible socialist victory in the coming elections, responded that "democracy lies essentially in the possibility of a change in power. That would be a normal thing in a democracy."

Calvo-Sotelo praised Colombia's democracy, for which he expressed his highest regard, while adding that the two countries' relations are excellent and will continue to be so during Belisario Betancur's administration.

"We have important projects that are common to both of us; I believe that they will now be developed even more rapidly," he said.

Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo encouraged Colombia to host the 1986 World Soccer games, following Spain's experience in the last soccer tournament.

"I think that hosting the games was a good thing and I think that it would be an excellent opportunity for Colombia, as well," he noted.

Asked if Latin America can depend upon cooperation from Spain, the Spanish prime minister responded: "I bring with me Spain's special affection for, commitments to and ties with Latin America, for our country's relations with Latin America are indeed privileged."

"I feel that it is an advantage for my country that it can count on the Latin American countries' friendship when seated at European forums. In turn, Latin America has the advantage of being able to count on a friendly voice, the Spanish voice, at these forums," he added.

Calvo-Sotelo voiced optimism as to the chances that Spain will join the European Economic Community (EEC), though he admitted that some difficulties exist.

SPAIN'S CALVO-SOTELO CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

PA070246 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2254 GMT 6 Aug 82

[By Fernando Rueda]

[Excerpt] Quito, 6 Aug (EFE) -- Today Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo-Sotelo wound up his official 48-hour visit to Ecuador, during which he lay the groundwork for an intensification of the two countries' excellent relations.

During his stay in Quito, where he arrived on Wednesday afternoon, Calvo-Sotelo not only met with the Ecuadorean president but talked with the Ecuadorean vice president, the National Development Council, several cabinet ministers, senior officials and businessmen as well.

During a speech at a dinner welcoming Calvo-Sotelo, Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado referred to the two peoples' strong historical and cultural ties and to various fields of Spanish-Ecuadorean cooperation.

However, he did not fail to mention the need for a further opening of the Spanish market to Ecuadorean products, so as to render the balance of trade, which markedly favors Spain, more equitable.

This was, in fact, the chief topic of the talks that Calvo-Sotelo and his official delegation held in Quito.

In this context, the Spanish prime minister stressed Spain's desire to develop bilateral economic and trade ties and its willingness to week a solution to the problem of Ecuador's trade deficit with Spain, which, it was noted, is a difficult issue.

The general topics discussed by the two heads of state during their meeting at Government Palace were discussed in more detail during a working meeting between the Spanish delegation led by Calvo-Sotelo and an Ecuadorean delegation led by Ecuadorean Finance Minister Jaime Morillo.

The possibility of increasing Ecuador's exports to Spain was discussed, but both sides stressed that Ecuador's sales are limited to a small range of raw materials that boils down, in practice, to oil, bananas, coffee, cacao, lumber and seafood.

There isn't much of a Spanish market for Ecuador's farm and seafood products, but the two sides have begun to explore possible solutions to the problem of oil sales, which are handled directly by the Spanish state.

One solution would be to implement tripartite and quadripartite transactions that would solve the problem of the high freight costs caused by the distance between the two countries and the passage of shipments through the Panama Canal.

Specific reference was made to the idea that Spain could purchase crude oil from Ecuador and deliver it to Cuba and that Cuba could, in turn, deliver some of the oil it purchases from the Soviet Union to Spain. This way, both purchasers and sellers would avoid paying the high cost of shipping oil across the Atlantic Ocean.

The possibility that Spain can finance some Ecuadorean products was also discussed and the groundwork was laid for an expansion of cooperation in the technical, industrial and cultural fields, among others.

Calvo-Sotelo took advantage of the opportunity to reiterate that Spain's status as a European and Atlantic country does not conflict with its Spanish-American stance and that there can be no conflict of allegiances for this reason.

He voiced Spain's support for Ecuador's proposal that a committee of Spanish-American states be created and noted that Spain is "the most passionate spokesman" for the concerns, goals and hopes of Ecuador and of the rest of the continent's nations at international forums.

MINISTRY COMPLAINS GUYANA DELAYING SETTLEMENT

PA061240 Paris AFP in Spanish 0309 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Caracas, 4 Aug (AFP) -- Today the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry labeled as "a step backward" the statement by Rudolph Collins, Guyanese ambassador to Venezuela, to the effect that his country is thinking of going before the International Court of Justice to settle its border controversy with Venezuela, which is claiming 159,000 km of the Essequibo territory.

The Foreign Ministry stressed that "in recent statements, Guyanese Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson said publicly that his country was willing to begin negotiations."

The Foreign Ministry issued a communique in reply to Collins' statement that Guyana is in no hurry and will take its time in thinking over Venezuela's official proposal (for direct negotiations) by stressing that the parties involved are obliged to honor "without delay" one of the means for peaceful solution of a controversy included in Article 33 of the UN Charter. "In accordance with this, Venezuela has made a formal request that has not yet been answered." Therefore, taking the longest time to answer as is indicated in the statement (by Ambassador Collins") goes against the urgent spirit that is understood from the phrase "without delay."

Likewise, regarding statements that Venezuela "set the conditions before starting negotiations," the ministry said that the only condition set "was that the Geneva agreement be kept."

This agreement, reactivated since [words indistinct], grants the two parties 3 months to choose a method to settle the controversy. Should they be unable to agree, then an organization should be chosen to decide on the method of settlement or the matter should be transferred to the UN secretary general.

PANAMANIAN MISSION ARRIVES TO EXPLAIN CHANGES

PA071941 Paris AFP in Spanish 1707 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Caracas, 7 Aug (AFP) -- A Panamanian delegation which arrives in Venezuela to explain the situation in Panama has said that there is no turn to the right and that instead the revolutionary process begun by the late Gen Omar Torrijos is being deepened.

The mission stressed that President Aristides Royo's resignation and his replacement by Ricardo de la Espriella "does not mean any substantial change in the Panamanian Government's national or international policy."

They explained that the Panamanian process is based on four pillars: the government, the National Guard, the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives and the PRD.

They denounced a campaign by U.S. international news agencies seeking to distort what occurred for the purpose, they said, of creating confusion when the presence of U.S. troops in the Canal Zone "which violates the Torrijos-Carter treaty" was being denounced. The mission also reiterated the new Panamanian Government's position that the United States should remain in the OAS "so that it will fulfill its obligations to the Latin American countries."

They also justified the closing of the Panamanian newspapers, indicating that the measure was aimed at preventing the confusion that Royo's resignation could have caused "with half a million Torrijists in the streets and with an opposition that maintained an aggressive campaign against the former president."

PESO TO HAVE DUAL EXCHANGE RATE WITH U.S. DOLLAR

PA061852 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] The Mexican Government has announced that the Mexican peso will have a dual parity with the U.S. dollar. The first exchange rate, similar to the present one, will be for the import of basic goods. The second exchange rate, higher than the first, will be for the purchase of luxury items and for trips abroad.

UNESCO DELEGATIONS APPROVE CULTURAL DECLARATION

PA070453 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Today the participants in UNESCO's second world conference on cultural policies unanimously approved what has been called the declaration of Mexico, which is the country where the conference is taking place. The declaration states that the world is facing economic difficulties, injustices and grave problems that threaten peace and security.

The final text of the declaration, written by Mexico and Venezuela, does not reflect the position taken by all of the delegations but does summarize the consensus reached during the debates.

The declaration holds that nations have the right and duty to express and preserve their cultural wealth, which is frequently hurt or lessened by colonialism, armed conflicts, foreign occupation and the imposition of foreign values.

Later, it says that the development of culture is crucial to the peoples' independence and individual freedoms. It also stresses that news reportage and communication should be much broader and more balanced.

It says that the news media should provide objective news on cultural trends in different countries, without affecting the creative freedom and cultural identity of nations.

In another portion the declaration says that the so-called cultural industries can play an important role by promoting cultural activities, even though in their international activities they often ignore society's traditonal values and raise hopes and goals that do not correspond to the true needs of societal development.

The declaration urges UNESCO to increase its activities for the benefit of mankind and of lasting peace, which are required to ensure the continued existence of mankind's culture.

Meanwhile, it was learned that during the debates held by the conference's first commission, the United States, some of its Western allies and Israel were defeated by the approval of a resolution favoring the preservation of Palestinian cultural values.

NATIONAL GUARD ACCUSED OF VANDALIZING LA PRENSA

PA061400 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Statement by Ruben Dario Carles, vice president of the LA PRENSA board of directors -- live]

[Excerpt] I was there [at LA PRENSA headquarters] at 1630 with foreign newspaper and television correspondents and with a group of directors and employees of LA PRENSA corporation. We gathered in front of the building and at 1630 we went in. You may recall that the building was occupied for 5 or 6 days by the National Guard. There were approximately 15 or 20 soldiers and 5 or 6 patrol cars, which came and went as they pleased. Once we were in the building, what we saw was horrible. We went to the computer room, which also has some electronic equipment. When we lifted the equipment covers, we could appreciate the damage that had been done to the equipment. Wires had been pulled out. Acid had been poured on the machines. I do not know what kind of acid, but the machine was corroded. The computer terminals had been pulled out and the wiring changed. It hurt to see all this. Everyone was silent. There were tears, but also anger and much concern to see that such things could take place in our country.

We inspected the rest of the building to see what other damage had been done. Desks were turned upside down, the drawers strewn all over the place. Doors had been forced open and so had files. Nothing was spared.

I wish to stress the fact that in the 6 days that the National Guard occupied the building with machineguns, rubber hoses and all the arms they have, the building was surrounded by National Guard units. All our files -- management files, accounting files, editorial files -- had been tampered with.

So you know what else they took? The National Guard files. The transit Corporation files. What they do not know is that we have copies elsewhere of all transit documents and everything we published about transit, which so bothered the members of the National Guard General Staff, particularly General Paredes.

It was the Transit Corporation incident that took Bobby [LA PRENSA President Roberto Eisenmann], Ricardo Arias Calderon and Carlos Gonzalez de la Lastra to the National Guard General Staff headquarters, where General Paredes told them that if he could, he would have shut down LA PRENSA long ago. Now he can and he has done it. So, there you can see the implication of the Transit case with the action taken against LA PRENSA.

I was told by a friend that copies of the transit file have been placed in a bank vault. I want to see how they can get to those files. Well, you know how it is. They might go to the bank and act as they did with LA PRENSA. But we are not going to say what bank has it. It is not the Bank of America.

They also took away all the contracts of our clients. Yes, they took everything while the National Guard was supposedly outside the building. I don't know how they are going to explain all this. What a disaster. It moves you to tears to find out how impotent one is aginst such violence.

Mexican television correspondents were there. So was Alan Riding of the NEW YORK TIMES, taking notes and photographs. At this moment this is news that is making the front page.

OPPOSITION PARTIES ANALYZE RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

PA082130 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 8 Aug 82 p 8A

[Statement published by seven Panamanian opposition parties -- no date given]

[Text] The events of Friday, 30 July, have brought into the open the failure of the government system that was established by the National Guard in 1968 and has been maintained by it ever since. The truth of the matter is that the national guard overthrew President Royo and then adopted a number of measures in violation of the present constitutional and institutional order.

As a result, the National Guard has concentrated all public power in its hands.

Nevertheless, the statements made by General Paredes, commander in chief of the National Guard, offer some possibilities for achieving the goals for which the opposition parties and the majority of the Panamanian people have been struggling and will continue to struggle.

The National Guard admitted the need of making urgent changes in order to establish true democracy in our country when it promises to appoint a commission of outstanding lawyers for the drafting of constitutional amendments.

The National Guard admitted that effective guarantees must be urgently provided to make it possible for elections in Panama to be trustworthy and to reflect the people's will.

When the National Guard pledged to replace the comptroller general it recognized the fact, which has been often denounced, that there is widespread corruption in the government, and that it is indispensable to take firm steps to establish honesty and probity in the administration.

These possibilities will only become a reality if appropriate action is taken to turn words into deeds as soon as possible.

The closure of all written communications media imposed by the commander in chief of the National Guard was in sharp contrast with all of the above. This step was unnecessary, illegal and absolutely reprehensible. All newspapers were gagged, including LA PRENSA and YA, the two independent news media that have participated alongside the opposition parties in the struggle to achieve true democratization and pure elections and to stop wrongdoing. Particularly in the case of LA PRENSA, the closure was achieved with inexcusable violence against its newsmen and executive staff.

The truthfulness of the National Guard commander's words will remain in doubt until full freedom of the press is reestablished and the media are returned to their owners, newsmen and workers in their previous operating conditions. This must be done immediately.

We reject any arbitrary curbing of freedom of speech, which is a sine qua non condition for other freedoms to exist and a guarantee in any process of democratization.

We will make a final evaluation of these events in the next few days and made specific proposals for a true democratization of the country.

[Signed] Peoples Action Party; Christian Democratic Party; Agrarian Labor Party; Liberal Party; Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement; Popular Nationalist Party; Authentic Panamenist Party.

COSTA RICA

MONGE SAYS TERRORISTS RECEIVING OUTSIDE HELP

PA071428 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 1 Aug 82 p 4-A

[Excerpts] President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez charged that "terrorism and subversion in our country can only exist with outside help" because conditions do not exist among the Costa Ricans for these phenomena to occur." The president commented on this when he confirmed that he had asked former President Jose Figueres to speak to Fidel Castro and to the Sandinist leaders of the concern regarding the participation of Nicaraguan diplomats in acts of terrorism and subversion. Figueres said yesterday that he had discussed this subject with the Soviets in Costa Rica.

Monge sharply reprimanded the local communists when he mentioned the letter Manuel Mora Valverde had sent him accusing him of representing sinister forces." Monge made it clear that former President Figueres did not travel to Managua and Havana on official business. "He told me he was going on a trip and that if there was anything he could do for me he would do it with pleasure. I took advantage of this to send my message of concern." The president asked Figueres to tell Castro and the Sandinist leaders that the participation of Nicaraguan Embassy and consulate officials in terrorist actions had been proven. He also sent them the message that he had information, which was very difficult to prove, that there was a plan to destabilize our country and destroy our democratic system.

"It is important to make it clear that I did not tell Figueres to go because this would contradict my saying that his mission was strictly private. I simply took advantage of his trip to express my concern to the Nicaraguan and Cuban Governments," Monge added.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN REPORTS DETAILS OF CIUDAD BARRIOS OPERATION

PA090400 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Text] We now recount the results of the (Mario Armijo) operation. During the occupation of Ciudad Barrios, the second largest city in San Miguel Department, our forces obtained the following results:

We captured five National Guardsmen, including two who were seriously wounded. These wounded Guardsmen were turned over to the medical services in Ciudad Barrios. We recovered 8 G-3 rifles, 1 MP-T submachinegun, 10 .22-caliber rifles, 1 M-1 rifle, 1 Czech rifle, 1 shotgun, 11 pistols [words indistinct] hand grenades, ammunition and war materiel. During this operation in Ciudad Barrios we carried out political activities with the people's support. We also held a mass conducted by Father (Miguel Angel Ventura) in the memory of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero, whose hometown was Ciudad Barrios. This operation was headed by Commander (Javier).

In other results of the Commander (Mario Armijo)-"Commander (Juan)" operation, there was fighting near La Cuesta, 5 km from Chapeltique on the road to Ciudad Barrios. This operation was headed by Commander (Silvio de Jesus Argueta) -- "Commander (Licho)."

The ambush of a patrolmen of the 3d Brigade resulted in 18 soldiers captured -- including 4 wounded, who were turned over to the civilian population in the area -- and 19 soldiers killed. We recovered 36 G-3 rifles, 1 Galil rifle, as well as ammunition and war materiel. We also destroyed two trucks carrying troops from San Miguel's 3d Brigade. [Words indistinct] our forces dealt another blow to the enemy, inflicting 18 casualties counting dead and wounded. On this occasion we sustained seven light casualties.

In all, the FMLN inflicted 39 casualties on the enemy in the Commander (Mario Armijo) operation. The FMLN recovered 60 weapons, including 44 G-3 rifles, and captured 23 prisoners. These are the initial and partial figures received from the headquarters of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front on this new military victory attained by our people in their antifascist and anti-imperialist struggle. Today more than ever our organized people are fully convinced that we will win!

Occupation of San Lorenzo

PA062242 Paris AFP in Spanish 1825 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 5 Aug (AFP) -- According to unofficial reports, the FMLN has occupied the town of San Lorenzo, in San Vicente Department, 65 km east of San Salvador. According to the report, which has not been confirmed by the authorities, Julio Ponce, town mayor and Christian Democratic Party member, was shot to death during the action, which took place on Wednesday.

An authorized spokesman for the Armed Forces Press Committee (COPREFA) denied any knowledge of the town's takeover, although he admitted that rumors of this have been circulating in San Salvador. Christian Democratic sources confirmed Mayor Ponce's death, but did not offer details of the circumstances. The unofficial sources added that some civil defense members were also killed during the takeover.

The 5th Brigade headquarters in San Vicente reported no information on the occupation of San Lorenzo, adding that "everything is calm here." However, the unofficial sources insist that the town was indeed occupied and that no operation to recover it has been initiated.

GUATEMALA

MINISTER REJECTS BELIZE CHARGE OF INCURSION

PA060436 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1936 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 5 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola today rejected the accusations by Belizean Prime Minister George Price that there have been incurisons into Belizean territory by Guatemalan troops. Castillo Arriola characterized the public charges made by Prime Minister Price's government as "hotheaded."

According to Castillo Arriola, neither the army nor the Defense Ministry have received reports of any border incidents. "We believe this is either a lie or the product of some hothead, for Guatemala is a serious country with a serious government, which is trying to solve the controversy peacefully," Castillo Arriola indicated.

Military sources also denied today that members of the army, armed but dressed in civilian clothes, according to the accusation, went into Belize and were turned back into Guatemala. The same sources said the report itself is incoherent because it first mentions armed civilians and later identifies them as soldiers. The military sources said that "no member of the army dressed in civilian clothes would cross the border, as alleged."

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Castillo Arriola reiterated that Guatemala and Great Britain have a serious obligation to find a way to resume talks over Belize, the independence of which, granted by Great Britain, has been rejected by Guatemala.

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH COSTA RICA TO RESUME TRADE

PA072343 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Guatemala and Costa Rica have resumed trade after advisers and officials of the two countries discussed the matter for almost 24 hours at the Economic Integration Directorate.

Economy Ministers Marco Antonio Lopez Aguero of Costa Rica and Julio Matheu of Guatemala began their meeting yesterday after 0800 and continued their discussions all day until 1800, when a solution was reached on the matters presented by the two countries' officials. Based on the agreement, various trade products under consideration were reviewed. A list of products that may be included in the agreement was prepared afterward. The agreement goes into effect immediately. Automobile tires -- both (?Ginsa) and Firestone brands -- were among the products mentioned and later included in the agreement.

The two ministers signed the agreement last night in the presence of newsmen in the Los Proceres Room of the Camino Real Hotel. The two ministers said they were very pleased with the results of the meeting, since trade between the two countries has been resumed immediately.

The Costa Rican economy minister said Costa Rica is pleased with the results of the meeting. It is fair to admit, he added, that some 20,000 persons earn a living from jobs related to the export of Costa Rican products to Guatemala. We also know, he said, that more than 20,000 Guatemalans have jobs related to the export of Guatemalan products to Costa Rica, which are numerous.

BORDER REOPENING SEEN AS SALVADORAN 'VICTORY'

PA061520 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] According to persons consulted by "Aquí el Mundo" [newscast], the Guatemalan-Salvadoran agreement is a noisy failure of the Guatemalan Economy Ministery, which after making a big issue out of closing the border to products made by Central American nations, now is reopening it under the same conditions that prevailed before the closure.

Salvadoran Minister Jose Manuel Pacas was able to open the border between the two nations thanks to the Guatemalan Economy Ministry negotiators. El Salvador did not agree to make the outstanding payments or to increase the number of Guatemalan products imported by El Salvador. The lack of payments as well as the small number of products sold to El Salvador justified the closure of the border to Salvadoran products as a measure that sought flexibility on the part of Central America. However, El Salvador was able to make Guatemala give in and accept the same trade conditions that existed previously, when Economy Minister Julio Matheu Duchez, after discussing the matter with the military government, decided to close the border, a measure that caused a great stir.

According to persons consulted by "Aquí el Mundo," the Salvadoran victory was due to Guatemala's mistaken impression that El Salvador had a list of Guatemalan products that had been authorized for import. However, when Guatemala asked during the negotiations that the two countries confirm the lists of products subject to preferential import, it was discovered that there were no such lists in either country. As a result of this, the ministers agreed that the preparation of lists by the two nations would be discussed by an ad hoc committee. This measure favors El Salvador and is detrimental to Guatemalan interests, reflecting -- according to the persons consulted by "Aquí el Mundo" -- the noisy failure of the Guatemalan Economy Ministry.

OFFICIAL ON CAMPAIGN TO DISCREDIT COUNTRY ABROAD

PA072334 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Newsman Rafael Escobar Arguello, under secretary of public relations for the presidency, told newsmen yesterday that the campaign to discredit Guatemala's image abroad is continuing. He specifically mentioned the United States and several European countries where this is taking place. The government spokesman said this campaign to discredit Guatemala abroad is quite vast. Magazines, pamphlets, and even posters are being printed in large quantities and circulated in Europe and the United States.

He also said that the main issue continues to be the violation of human rights and the Guatemalan Government's alleged responsibility in activities which we all know are the result of subversive guerrilla activities. He added that unfortunately, Guatemala is not in a position to spend money answering these ill-intentioned attacks, since these funds are used for the country's advancement.

The government spokesman also admitted that the escape from jail of Julio Marroquin, former director of the Real Estate Registry, harms the government's image of honesty, for the government really wants to put an end to administrative corruption. According to Escobar Arguello, this case is being investigated to punish the culprits. Unfortunately, he added, we find that, as President Rios Montt once noted, a change in the people's attitude is necessary if we are to change the public administration and the country's general conditions. This case, Escobar Arguello indicated, confirms the president's observation.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS CANCELLED -- The government has decided to cancel the appointments of Carlos Lemus Gallardo as ambassador to the Dominican Republic and Haiti and Humberto Vizcaino Leal as ambassador to Austria and Italy. The names of their replacements have not yet been disclosed. [Text] [Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 5 Aug 82 PA]

HONDURAS

GENERAL ALVAREZ VISITS TROOPS IN MOSQUITIA AREA

PA070032 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 0430 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, Honduran Armed Forces commander, has said that the 5th Infantry Battalion's presence in the Mosquitia region is not for the purpose of harassing or provoking Nicaragua. Other comments made by General Alvarez Martinez are as follows: The armed forces must have the support of the people if they are to prevent acts of terrorism. If Nicaragua wants to talk, we will do so, but only within the framework of the Honduran peace proposal. The teachers' requests are just, but their methods are not. Besides, there are many teachers in that movement who have been indoctrinated by international communism. General Alvarez made these comments during his visit to the 5th Battalion headquarters in Mosquitia.

During the visit, on which he was accompanied by Honduran and foreign newsmen, General Alvarez spoke extensively. We have a report from Milton Mateo:

[Begin recording] General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, went to the Mosquitia region yesterday to inspect the 5th Infantry Battalion's transfer from Comayagua to the Mocoron area. Here in Puerto Lempira, newsmen took the opportunity to ask the armed forces commander questions on various important issues. Because of the importance of his responses, we ask the Honduran people to pay attention to what he said. First, he told us about the transfer:

[Alvarez] The transfer has been implemented to defend the people of Gracias a Dios because there have been too many abuses committed by the Sandinist troops in our territory to the extent that our citizens can't navigate the Coco River because they are machinegunned and harassed. There were frequent incursions in our country to capture people or kidnap Hondurans or refugees in total violation of our territory. I believe we cannot permit this. The Honduran people have given us the mission of protecting their territory, and we cannot neglect it. Therefore, this is the reason for the transfer of this unit.

However, at no time have we sought to harass or provoke Nicaragua because, as you may recall, when I took over as commander of the armed forces early this year I stated clearly in my speech at the change of command ceremony that we were going to send a battalion to the Mosquitia. The fact that this has coincided with the problems with Nicaragua is another matter. This has nothing to do with provoking anybody. It is simply an effort to protect our territory, and particularly to give security to Honduran citizens here in the Mosquitia.

The armed forces chief explained why this transfer did not take place long ago: [Alvarez] A unit like this requires logistical support; means must be prepared, and this takes some time. Currently we don't have sufficient air capacity for this kind of transfer. This coincided with our joint exercises with the United States in accordance with the agreement you know about, so we took advantage of the air exercise for help in transfering this unit.

[Question] General, this operation has been questioned very strongly by Nicaragua.

[Answer] That's true, but only by Nicaragua; no other countries have done so. Perhaps some people don't know the reasons for this transfer, but I have explained it to you before. It is aimed exclusively at defending our territory; we don't wish to provoke anyone.

[Question] General, Nicaragua has insisted that the counterrevolution is operating in this region and that this operation is intended to provide logistical support for counterrevolutionary actions.

[Answer] Look, Mateo, the Nicaraguans -- no, not the Nicaraguans, the Sandinist government, specifically -- says that everything that opposes them is Somozist, when the truth is that Somoza belongs to the past; it is not any kind of ideology; it is not any political position. Somoza was killed. It belongs to the past. There are some Nicaraguans who support the Sandinists, but the majority of Nicaraguans are against the Sandinists. This is a different thing, right? We are not supporting any group. We have refugees here who fled the Sandinist regime. We accept them in our territory for humanitarian reasons. Sure, they are a problem, but we are doing what we can for them, because they are human beings. Besides, they are abiding by Honduran laws and obeying our authorities. [end recording]

Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez did not reject the possibility that anti-Sandinist bands operate along the Nicaraguan border, while noting that the border is very long and hard to control. General Alvarez also asked how Nicaragua can seek repect for its border while exporting subversion into our territory.

[Begin recording] [Alvarez] I don't doubt that there are anti-Sandinist bands operating along the border with Nicaragua. Our borderline is too long and is very hard to control. Anyway, why should we watch the border for Nicaragua, when it is exporting subversion into our territory? We have to reach an agreement, don't you think? If the Nicaraguans want us to help them control the border, they must see that our territory is not used for arms trafficking and must refrain from training Hondurans to become terrorists and guerrillas. We must be very clear on this with Nicaragua.

[Question] General, can the situation with Nicaragua be improved?

[Answer] It depends on what they have to say. Honduras has been very clear about its peace policy. There has been a number of actions involving the peace proposal submitted by Honduras which have been clearly defined. If Nicaragua agreed with these actions, we might reach an agreement.

[Question] General, what about the terrorist action against the offices of U.S. firms in Tegucigalpa?

[Answer] This is simply further proof that the Honduran left is receiving support from abroad. That kind of action cannot be improvised; it is necessary to have a well-organized group in the country to stage that kind of action. The Honduran Armed Forces are trying to locate the members of this group, in which there are Hondurans, Salvadorans, Nicaraguans and Others. [end recording]

In this context, the chief of the Honduran Armed Forces requested the cooperation of the Honduran people in preventing any recurrence of criminal actions like that of last night.

[Begin recording] We must trust that the army will do its duty and would like to have the people's support. The armed forces cannot win this struggle alone. Anyone who believes that it can is entirely wrong, for we would be heading for sure defeat. The people must support the armed forces in this struggle. [end recording]

On the subject of the teachers' demands, General Alvarez said they are just, but he expressed his disapproval of their methods: [Begin recording] I think that the teachers are right in making their demands. Teachers are poorly paid. What I don't agree with is the way they are demanding their rights and the salary increase they want. But the country can't tolerate these situations now. They are aware of the country's economic situation so they must seek another way of obtaining government assistance. I realize that their economic situation is very hard. I want to tell the teachers that the armed forces will have the same budget this year and next year. In other words, it will have kept the same budget for 3 years. I want to say that just as there are good teachers, there are other who do not live up to the teachers' proper mission. There are some who hide behind their job as teachers but who are agents of international communism and have been indoctrinated to become agitators and to promote subversion in the country. These individuals are logically interested in supporting Nicaragua's Marxist regime. [end recording]

PRESIDENT PRAISES PROGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION

PA062020 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1739 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Excerpt] A huge demonstration in support of the government of President Roberto Suazo Cordova's government has just ended. The marchers expressed unconditional support for democracy and peace in the country. Important sectors of the people participated in the demonstration to give their support to the Suazo Cordova government. The president, who is slightly ill, is in La Paz. He has accepted Radio America's request to address the Honduran people and to express his feelings on hearing that important sectors of the Honduran people have reiterated their support for the constitutional government in the country's current situation.

[Begin telephone relay] [Question] Mr President, what can you tell the Honduran people who are listening to you via Radio America after this huge demonstration of support for your government? The people are listening to you on Radio America.

[Answer] I want to thank you for this opportunity. I want to clarify that I have a cold. I had been working all day Saturday and Sunday in the rain and caught a cold and then I came to my hometown. I feel very moved and strengthened by the men and women of my very dear Honduras who today held that great march of peace and democracy at this time when foreign forces of subversion and terrorism are trying to sow chaos and anarchy in our country. I feel strengthened today more than ever. I want to express my everlasting gratitude to all those humble people who are only asking for peace and tranquillity.

I want to reiterate to them and to all Hondurans that the Honduran people, government and armed forces form a rock-like unity to mercilessly combat subversion promoted by international communism, which is trying to provoke chaos and anarchy in our very dear fatherland, Honduras. As I said, I feel deeply strengthened. I felt I was with that demonstration spiritually. In less than 48 hours the men and women who dearly love peace, freedom and democracy in our country have said "present."

[Question] What can you say about this kind of public demonstration [words indistinct]?

[Answer] [Passage indistinct] the physical and spiritual presence of all the Honduran people who love peace and freedom and who are willing to defend democracy in their country. I reiterate that the people, government and armed forces are firmly united. I take advantage of this opportunity to tell the Honduran people that we should support our armed forces in this struggle which must be merciless against those whom we have always called the Horsemen of the Apocalypse. They have sounded the trumpets of subversion and are trying to bring bloodshed to our dear fatherland, Honduras. [end relay]

FPR CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR BOMB ATTACKS

PA061525 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The Lorenzo Zelaya People's Revolutionary Forces, FPR, today claimed responsibility for three attacks in Tegucigalpa last night. The attacks were against the Salvadoran TACA airline company and the U.S. Air Florida and IBM companies. Six people were injured in the attacks.

The communique issued by the FPR said that its targets were some U.S. transnational companies and that the operation was called "An end to Yankee intervention in Central America." The FPR also sought to condemn the joint military maneuvers by the Honduran Army and U.S. troops on the border with Nicaragua. The communique criticized the Reagan administration's economic blackmail of Honduras, forcing it to adopt antidemocratic and antipopular positions in exchange for ridiculous alms. At the same time, the FPR denounced the most reactionary sectors of the Honduran Army, which harass Nicaragua, give full support to the Somozist groups and intervene in El Salvador.

NICARAGUA

NICARAGUAN, COSTA RICAN MINISTERS VIEW RELATIONS

PA070347 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0145 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Managua, 6 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaragua and Costa Rica today reiterated their two governments' mutual respect and their decision not to allow their countries to be used to export violence against either of the two nations' authorities. The meeting held in Nicaragua between Costa Rican Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano and Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge contributed to a "substantial" improvement in the two governments' relations, which have been seriously strained in the last few weeks.

At the end of the meeting, held on the small Victoriano Lorenzo Island in Lake Nicaragua, the two ministers issued a joint communique, which noted initially that pertinent measures have been taken in the border zone to prevent friction and misunderstandings.

In the document, Costa Rica reaffirmed its decision not to allow its territory to be used to promote, plan or execute actions against the Nicaraguan regime. For its part, Nicaragua once again expressed its respect for the neighboring country and "its rejection of any accusation that seeks to implicate its government in terrorist actions against the sister Republic of Costa Rica."

The communique stressed that dialogue between the two countries' authorities is the best way to solve any problems that may arise, while noting that Minister Solano invited Commander Borge to visit Costa Rica within the context of this rapprochement of authorities that should prevail.

With the purpose of improving channels of communication, the two ministers agreed to strengthen the current mixed Costa Rican-Nicaraguan commission. Johnny Campos, deputy security minister of Costa Rica, was appointed to head the Costa Rican portion while Deputy Interior Minister Commander Rene Vivas will lead the Nicaraguan members.

Minister Solano was emphatic on the need to "give broader powers to the mixed commission, so that it can resolve a series of problems that, although small, currently require unnecessary diplomatic handling, which only wastes additional efforts." The security minister appealed to newsmen, both Costa Rican and Nicaraguan, almost 50 of whom covered the two officials' meeting, to put an end to "the war of words" that, according to Solano, persists in both countries. The Costa Rican minister admitted that there are interests "alien" to both governments that are seeking to impede the good relations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and noted that "we do not want to be the instruments of any foreign force that wants to take our countries to war."

On the topic of the San Juan River, which lies on the Nicaraguan border, he stated firmly that "Nicaragua's sovereign right to the river is not a topic for discussion; neither is Costa Rica's right to free navigation." He added that it must be understood that governments have to take certain control measures. "There must be controls on the river, because free navigation is not intended to permit drug trafficking or to allow anyone to export counterrevolution. Such controls must be supervised by both nations," he noted.

Solano declined to comment on the recent explusion of three Nicaraguan diplomats from Costa Rica, explaining that this is a matter for judiciary branch, which is the authority in the current case.

For his part, Commander Borge expressed the Sandinist government's firm desire to maintain the ties of friendship that have always existed between Nicaragua and Costa Rica and charged that "U.S. imperialism" is behind the rifts and misunderstandings. "U.S. imperialism cannot and does not want to understand that a nation like Nicaragua, small but very dignified, and that says no to its orders, can exist. Therefore, it resorts to all kinds of maneuvers to destabilize our process," Borge said. The two ministers' meeting demonstrated the will of both to improve relations between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

For virtually 2 hours Solano and Borge spoke privately on various topics that have been the cause of serious conflicts of late. The answers given by Borge and Solano to newsmen consistently demonstrated the determination to prevent "subversives" from going to one side or the other, as "both governments are fundamentally intent on taking qualitative strides in improving their two countries' relations."

AUTHORITIES FORBID PUBLICATIONS OF POPE'S LETTER

PA072330 Paris AFP in Spanish 1623 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] San Jose, 7 Aug (AFP) -- It was learned here today that the media directorate of Nicaragua's Interior Ministry, the Sandinist government's organ of censorship, has forbidden the opposition paper LA PRENSA to publish a letter sent by Pope John Paul II to Nicaraguan bishops. In the message to the Nicaraguan bishops, the pope notes his total opposition to the creation of a "people's church" in Nicaragua. The pope termed such a project "absurd and dangerous."

"The concept of a people's church," the pope argued, "can hardly escape being imbued with very ideological connotations, reflecting a certain political radicalism, the class struggle, or the acceptance of violence to achieve certain goals, etc." The pope also urged the Nicaraguan Catholic community to remain united around its bishops, "avoiding any germ of schism or division." Similarly, the pope invited Nicaraguan Catholics to "continue, even amid great difficulties, your tireless efforts to ensure the active presence of the church in this historic moment that the country is experiencing."

The pope's letter was published in San Jose today by the newspaper LA NACION, alongside a copy of the Sandinist censorship order that prevented LA PRENSA from publishing the letter in Managua.

CAPTURED WEAPONS EVIDENCE OF U.S. MEDDLING

PA062327 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] The modern military equipment that the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] has taken from counterrevolutionary military units operating in northern Zelaya is irrefutable evidence of U.S. intervention in free Nicaragua. For the umpteenth time, and with the evidence in hand, the revolutionary government has demonstrated exactly what forces are underhandedly providing weapons to the army that is attempting to sell our country's sovereignty.

It was proven once again on Wednesday night that the counterrevolutionary zeal of the detachments of former Somozist Guardsmen is fueled with supplies from the North American army. In their mad race to save their lives, the counterrovelutionaries dropped the evidence against their suppliers. The weapons seized by the EPS in northern Zelaya are all U.S. - made, and include some of the latest models manufactured by U.S. factories, like the AR-15 rifle, along with other weapons used by NATO. In addition, other items, like a 10-man rubber boat, that are intended for the exclusive use of the U.S. Army, have been found.

In view of this irrefutable evidence, there can be no doubt who is directing and arming the murderers of our people.

PRIVATE SECTOR CONDEMNS INTERNAL VIOLENCE

PA061910 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 31 Jul 82 p 5

[Text] Here is the full text of the shameful communique of COSEP [Higer Council of Private Enterprise]:

Since the beginning of the Nicaraguan revolution, COSEP has on countless occasions expressed its rejection and condemnation of the acts of violence and terrorism that affect the national life. The Nicaraguan private sector and all honest men are by their nature an integral part of the forces which unceasingly try to build peace and achieve our people's progress, and as such they cannot but feel deeply dismayed each time acts of violence occur, particularly those which bring mourning to the great Nicaraguan family.

The armed confrontations, the hostile actions of the mobs and the harassment of independent sectors in no way contribute to the moral and material reconstruction of our fatherland; furthermore, they deepen the wounds of our people.

COSEP again appeals for reflection so that from the positions we hold -- those who rule and those who are ruled -- we will find through civic attitudes and an opening, the path toward peace and Christian harmony as well as adequate solutions for the increasingly deeper national problems.

[Signed] Nicaraguan Development Institute (INDE); Confederation of Nicaraguan Chambers of Commerce; Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Association (Conapro); Union of Agriculture and Livestock Producers of Nicaragua (Upanic); Nicaraguan Chamber of Construction; Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries (Cadin). Managua, 30 July 1982.

Document Assailed

PA061920 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 31 Jul 82 p 3

[Editorial: "The Less Said the Better"]

[Excerpts] It stands to reason that sometimes it is better to remain silent. COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] should have remembered this because, due to its well-known position with regard to the revolution, silence would have been merely an obvious stance. They did not have to act in such an offensive and intolerable fashion.

Declaring themselves "dismayed" over the acts of violence "which bring mourning to the great Nicaraguan family" -- without any reference to what part of that family is the victim and what part the victimizer -- COSEP gave in to the pressures exerted by unaviodable reality. However, it did so in a way that places it in a position more embarrassing than silence. There is concealment, distortion and insult in the COSEP communique.

A short paragraph contains all the class hatred which that ultrareactionary bourgeois sector is capable of feeling: "The armed confrontations," the COSEP communique states, "the hostile actions of the mobs and the harassment of independent sectors in no way contribute to the moral and material reconstuction of our fatherland; furthermore, they deepen the wounds of our people."

What COSEP describes as mere "armed confrontations" are acts in defense of both the fatherland and the conquests of the revolution in the face of armed aggression financed by imperialism, the same imperialism that suckled Somoza and is offering dollars to COSEP. Why don't they see it this way? Or is it that in addition to the dollars, they are also in line for the rifles with which imperialism seeks to place them in power?

Perhaps due the experience derived from its duties, the Catholic hierarchy has been more prudent than COSEP and has remained silent. Even so, it has been unable to avoid the public's clear criticism on account of its attitude.

The only positive element in COSEP's reactionary negativism is that its isolation with regard to the business sectors it claims to represent has now become more evident because as members of the Nicaraguan society -- whatever their differences with the revolution -- those sectors were also moved by the Somozists' barbaric actions. The COSEP elite merely masks an imperialist policy that perhaps entails more than the announced donation of many dollars.

Could these "armed confrontations" be what they expected in order to propose that from the "positions that we hold -- those who rule and those who are ruled -- we will find through civic attitudes and an opening, the path toward peace and Christian harmony"? COSEP threw a dart... and got back a "boomerang"!

DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT INTRODUCES NEW PUBLICATION

PA060113 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] has published its first news bulletin. The publication has a graphic and well-documented format. It is called RESCATE. The magazine reflects the line of struggle followed in the days of the Somoza dictatorship. It represents one of the political organizations that have bravely opposed the Nine's totalitarian dictatorship here in our fatherland.

It is with great satisfaction that we announce the publication of this new instrument of struggle, in which the MDN leaders, led by Alfonso Robelo, demonstrate their interest in saving the revolution that was betrayed by the [words indistinct] but without returning to the past.

DETAILS OF COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH CUBA

PA060452 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Aug 82 pp 1, 14

[Text] National Planning Minister Commander Henry Ruiz announced that Nicaragua and Cuba signed an $80-million cooperation agreement yesterday.

Commander Ruiz and Hector Rodriguez, minister of Cuba's State Committee for Economic Cooperation, signed a financial aid document at Government House.

According to Ruiz, the cooperation agreement is the result of a Cuban aid plan implemented in the wake of the floods that occurred here in Nicaragua last May, caused by Hurricane Alleta.

Commander Ruiz noted that the damage caused by the floods totalled $370 million.

The national planning minister also announced that investments will be used to rebuild the railroad system. A program to rehabilitate the railroad will also be financed.

The French Government will participate in the railroad system rehabilitation programs on the basis of a technical and economic study conducted by the Cubans, Commander Ruiz announced.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH PERU -- (Rosaura Jerez), deputy minister of interior trade, said that Peru will sell Nicaragua economic and capital goods under favorable conditions. Trade agreements were signed by the two countries during a visit the deputy minister made to Peru. With these agreements, Nicaragua will purchase supplies and raw material for use by small industries. The purchases will be made through the People's Commercial Corporation, Corcop, at a yearly interest of 2 percent. [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Aug 82 PA]

NEW FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN -- Norma Penalba, formerly in charge of the Foreign Ministry press center, which takes care of foreign newsmen, has been appointed spokesman for the Foreign Ministry. She replaces Eligio Alvarez, who resigned to work full time at Radio Sandino. [Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 1 Aug 82 p 8 PA]

USSR TO AID IN BUILDING CIENFUEGOS NUCLEAR PLANT

PA061546 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Cuban and Soviet specialists recently approved all the details for the planning and construction of the first nuclear powerplant to be built in Cuba, with the Soviet Union's technical aid. The powerplant, to be built in the port city of Cienfuegos, will include two electricity complexes with 850 mw. The model project, used previously in similar works in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, was modified in keeping with Cuba's climatological and natural conditions. Examples of this are the new coatings and anticorrosive materials used, which are ideals for tropical climates. Another characteristic of the new plant is that it will be able to withstand earthquakes of up to 8 degrees on the Richter scale, waves and the shock of being struck by a 20-ton plane flying at 750 km per hour.

It must be noted that such a project is no longer an isolated case in our country, where new works are undertaken every year to adjust Cuba's infrastructure gradually in an effort to achieve development.

In the energy area in particular, we must note that Cuba's need to produce more electricity is closely connected to the imperative obligation to implement the policy of industrialization and socioeconomic development outlined by the revolutionary government after January 1959. Until then, the distribution of electricity had been conceived to cover the needs of the island's large cities and towns, its most important commercial centers [words indistinct]. Meanwhile, in the peasant zones and in the homes of the lower classes the lack of this service accompanied hunger and the lack of hygienic conditions.

In 1958 the U.S. company that controlled the electricity business here in Cuba had only installed 397 mw of power. With this inheritance and the blockade imposed by our northern neighbor, it was only logical to assume that it would be impossible to further the revolutionary government's industrial expansion plans. Therefore the breakthrough of our country's electrical industry began immediately.

In its effort to promote the electrical sector, Cuba received the Soviet Union's determined and firm support. The first agreement, signed in 1960 by the two nations led to the construction of a thermoelectric plant in the city of Santiago de Cuba, in the easternmost part of the island, and another in Havana's Mariel area. Other energy plants were built later throughout the country. During the 1976-80 period some $600 million were invested and the installed capacity increased by 1,069 mw, almost doubling the system's capacity in 1975.

During the 5-year period ending that year, Cuba produced 5,885,376 mw of power. Despite this decisive effort, which resulted in a marked increase in our country's production of electricity, the increasing needs derived from the difficult path of development are yet to be satisfied. This is how the need to build the first nuclear powerplant in Cuba came about.

EMBASSY IN BEIRUT DAMAGED; SOLIDARITY RALLY HELD

FL061451 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Cuban Foreign Ministry workers have held a rally of solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and in condemnation of the Zionist aggression. The workers decided at the rally to send a message of support and encouragement to the comrades in the Cuban Embassy in Beirut, which was seriously damaged by Zionist artillery. There have been no casualties, however.

Ambassador Joaquin Mas and Pedro Garcia Roque addressed the rally representing of the ministry and the trade union, respectively. Both comrades noted how the Foreign Ministry workers had once again gathered to repudiate another aggression against our missions abroad. This time it was our embassy in Lebanon.

The workers voiced the determination of Cuban diplomats to discharge their duties and contribute to Cuba's relations with friendly countries regardless of the circumstances and conditions. They said the Cuban comrades in Beirut continue at their posts as a sign of solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and nothing will intimidate or frighten them.

Acting Foreign Minister Jose R. Viera presided over the rally, along with ministry, party and trade union officials.

MALMIERCA HOLDS MEETING WITH USSR'S KORNIYENKO

FL061920 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and Georgiy M. Korniyenko, Soviet first deputy foreign minister, held a meeting today in Moscow. During the meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, the officials discussed issues of mutual interest regarding the present international situation and bilateral issues.

RAUL CASTRO SEES OFF OUTGOING SOVIET ENVOY

FL071157 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party's Central Committee and first vice president of the Councils of State and Government, saw Vitaliy Vorotnikov off yesterday afternoon. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, has concluded his mission to our country.

Ambassador Vorotnikov was recently decorated by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro at a ceremony in Havana. He was awarded the Order of Solidarity established by the Cuban Council of State. This was the first time this had been awarded.

ANOTHER 1,000 ANGOLAN STUDENTS TO ARRIVE SOON

PA071852 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Text] In the past 5 years more than 5,000 Angolan young people have studied at secondary, polytechnic or higher levels in Cuba as part of the bilateral cooperation program in the education field. During that period Cuba sent to Angola 5,084 teachers to work in that African nation at the various levels of education.

In fulfillment of the cooperation program, 1,000 new Angolan students will arrive soon in Cuba. They will join the almost 2,000 Angolan students who are currently enjoying their vacations and who are attending basic rural secondary schools, polytechnic institutes and higher education centers.

VILMA ESPIN OFF TO MEXICO FOR WOMENS MEETING

FL052015 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women, arrived in Mexico today to attend a meeting of the Continental Women's Front Against Intervention [Frente Continental de Mujeres Contra la Intervencion] coordinating committee. Sandinist Commander (Dora Tijerino) arrived on the same flight and will also take part in the front's work sessions. The meeting of the committee will begin today at Mexico City's Camino Real Hotel and will be opened by the president of the PRI's National Executive Committee, Pedro Ojeda Paullada.

GRENADA

BISHOP DISCUSSES TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH USSR

FL061255 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2330 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Text] Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has said that of all of the agreements signed with the Soviet Union, the trade agreements have the greatest potential for Grenada in terms of benefits in the long run. The prime minister was addressing members of the press this morning on the outcome of his visit to the Soviet Union.

He said an agreement had been signed for the sale of cocoa and nutmegs to the Soviet Union at stable prices covering a 5-year period. This agreement also allows for the sale of bananas at a future day convenient to Grenada.

Grenada will also benefit from a $19 million economic and technical agreement under which technical assistance for feasibility studies will be made available. Under this agreement too, Grenada will obtain a satellite dish which will assist in telecommunications and according to Brother Bishop, will serve to break the cultural imperialists' stronghold on Grenada.

[Begin Bishop recording; in progress] ...result of this satellite dish, we will now have the opportunity of hearing the other side, of receiving news with [words indistinct] socialist side, as well as that it gives us the opportunity of receiving directly in Grenada all of the programs that are taking place on television, on radio and what-not in the Soviet Union. It also has the [word indistinct] telephones and Cables and Wireless communications generally. But I think a major fact [words indistinct] want to stress most of all, is the opportunity for us, staying right here in Grenada, of receiving over half of the programs that can substitute for the American garbage which we have to look at right now. [end recording]

Grenada also obtained an agreement to receive some 4 million east Caribbean dollars which will take the form of gifts and (?aerial spray) supplies, clothing for farming and a spray plane to be used for agricultural purposes. Apart from all this, Brother Bishop revealed that the Soviet Union had agreed to send experts who will conduct feasibility studies in a variety of areas. These areas includes soil and water conservation, irrigation, cement manufacturing and fisheries development. The experts will also look at the possibility of an east coast harbor in the Grenville area and the establishment of a machine tool shop and foundry. Feasibility studies will also be conducted in the area of Grenada's sewage needs.

In speaking of the benefits which these agreements will have for Grenada, Brother Bishop said they will have economic and infrastructure significance. [Begin Bishop recording] The trade agreements mean we get a further opportunity of (?greatly) diversifying our trading relations and of developing new market. That's very important. Because while we have to maintain the existing markets we have, [several words indistinct] can ensure that we continue to trade with our traditional friends and partners. But at the same time we must develop new trading relations. Because one of the things that we know from studying other agreements that have been signed by developing countries like ours, is that you can sign an agreement for a guaranteed sale over a definite period and [words indistinct] and therefore we have to actually to [word indistinct] to plan. And that's very, very important for us. [end recording]

Letter to Tikhonov

FL052300 Bridgetown CANA in English 1812 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Excerpt] St Georges, Grenada, Aug 5, CANA — Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has assured his Soviet counterpart, Nikolay Tikhonov of his government's confidence in the genuine nature of Russian economic assistance to this small Caribbean state.

Prime Minister Bishop, who returned to St Georges yesterday after a nine-day official visit to the Union of Soviet and Socialist Republics (USSR), said in a letter to Mr Tikhonov: "We now have more profound and concrete evidence that the Soviet Union is developing economic relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

"It is clear to us that the assistance we have been getting [and] will continue to get is based on the desire to help us to build a genuinely (?independent) economy." The Soviet Union recently pledged more than 23 million dollars (one EC dollar; 37 cents U.S.) in aid to St Georges.

The letter, which was written before Mr Bishop left Moscow, thanked the Soviet Government and people for "cordial and fraternal" reception to the Grenadian delegation and also supported what it said were its "numerous peace initiatives." It said the delegation had learned from the "hard facts" that the Soviets were really striving for world peace.

Mr Bishop was met on his return home by deputy prime minister and Minister of Finance and Planning Bernard Coard, construction and public utilities minister, Hudson Austin, national mobilisation and labour minister, Selwyn Strachan and Agriculture Minister George Louison.

Residential Embassy Planned

FL061303 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2330 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Excerpt] During his report on the outcome of his trip to the Soviet Union, Prime Minister Bishop said the question of developing relations with the Soviet Union was a matter of principal concern which also has tactical benefits for Grenada. He noted that the Soviet Union will, within the next 6 weeks, set up an embassy with residential level in Grenada. He described this as another major step in the development of relations between the Soviet Union and Grenada.

Grenada's ambassador to the Soviet Union is Richard Jacobs. Brother (Bernard Boyd) is the minister-counsellor. Brother Bishop revealed that plans are under way for the attachment of third representative at the Grenada Embassy in the Soviet Union the next few months.

Prime Minister Bishop said his delegation was particularly impressed with the level of internationalism of the Soviet Union and the principled assistance which it continues to give to developing countries.

BRIEFS

LIBYAN LOAN APPORTIONED -- St Georges, Grenada, Aug 5, CANA -- Grenada will use one million dollars (U.S.) of a four million dollar loan from Libya to help construct its international airport at Pointe Saline, the government said. The People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) also announced that one million dollars would be used to increase the asserts of the national commercial bank, another million dollars would go to budgetary support and the fourth million dollars would be divided between the construction of a television transmitter and "miscellaneous purposes". The Libyan Government pledged the loan in June during a visit by Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. The loan is to be repaid in five equal yearly installments following a grace period of three years. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2209 GMT 5 Aug 82 FL]

CARIBBEAN AREA LEFTIST PARTIES END MEETING

FL071820 Bridgetown CANA in English 1754 GMT 7 Aug 82

[By Mike James]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Aug 7, CANA -- Leftwing political parties from the English, French and Spanish speaking Caribbean have ended a one-day meeting here, declaring their unqualified opposition to the U.S.-sponsored Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI). The parties, including the ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) of Grenada and the Communist Party of Cuba, said the Washington multi-million dollar aid, trade and investment programme was not in the interest of the region and was doomed to failure. "The Caribbean Basin plan is yet another attempt by U.S. imperialism to further exploit the natural and national resources (of the region) by multinationals and to exercise greater political, economic and military domination over what it claims to be its backyard," a resolution passed at Tuesday's meeting said.

Representatives from the parties were in Georgetown to attend last weekend's 21st congress of the Marxist People's Progressive Party (PPP), the official opposition party, here. The CBI package, not yet approved by the American Congress, calls for the opening of the U.S. market to a one way free trade for all goods, except clothes and textiles, from the Caribbean and Central America. It will also provide incentives for American businesses to invest in the region as well as an extra 350 million (US) dollars in cash aid to the region this fiscal year.

The other parties represented at the meeting were the Workers Party of Jamaica (WPJ), the People's Revolutionary Party of Suriname, the United People's Movement (UPM) of St Vincent, the Communist Party of Guadeloupe, the Movement for National Liberation (Monali) from Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago's People's Popular Movement and the Workers Revolutionary Party of St Lucia.

The leftist groups said that the implementation of CBI concepts in Jamaica by the Edward Seaga government, which like Washington sees the private sector as a major vehicle for economic development, had already created problems. They mentioned increased unemployment, the handing over of state enterprises to foreign capital and the removal of import restrictions. The parties claimed these developments had turned Jamaicans into second class citizens in their own country.

In one resolution, the leftist organizations also attacked the purposed increase in U.S. aid under the CBI, arguing that it far from fulfilled the regions needs. Pointing out that United Nations Economic Commission had estimated the regions aids needs at 20,000 million (U.S.) dollars, the resolution stated: "The Reagan plan amounts to only 350 million dollars, a mere 1.75 per cent of (the region's) needs, most of it going to bolster its military objectives."

In another resolution expressing solidarity with the Grenada revolution, the leftists lashed out at Prime Ministers Tom Adams of Barbados and Edward Seaga of Jamaica for allegedly trying to isolate the Spice Isle and/or have it expelled from the 12-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom).

During a recent visit to Jamaica, Mr Adams said Barbados would try to get the preamble of the Caricom treaty amended at the next Caricom summit to include a provision that members must uphold human rights as they apply to the system of parliamentary democracy. Grenada is the only member of the Caricom grouping where the government was not elected in the traditional Westminster system of parliamentary democracy. The Maurice Bishop NJM government came to power in a 1979 coup.

The meeting here "called on the governments of the Caribbean to stand up on the side of the Grenada and to repel efforts to isolate this sister nation at the upcoming Caricom summit...", according to the resolution passed.

Regional leaders are expected to hold their first formal meeting in nearly seven years in Jamaica in October. The last Caricom summit was held in St Kitts in 1975. In declaring their "unconditional and full support" for the People's Revolutionary Government, the parties said they were convinced that the Grenada revolution had initiated a true grassroots democracy at all levels in Grenadian society.

The leftists also called for the Caribbean to be declared a zone of peace, an end to U.S. military exercises in the region as well as for dismantling of all foreign military bases in the area. They condemned dictatorships in the region, singling out Haiti, Chile and Guatemala for special mention, and called for the release of all political prisoners.

Resolution Supports Grenada

FL061829 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2330 GMT 5 Aug 82

[Excerpt] A consultative meeting of progressive Caribbean parties and organizations held in Guyana following the 21st Congress of the People's Progressive Party [PPP] has issued a resolution in solidarity with the Grenada revolution. RFG [Radio Free Grenada] correspondent (Earl Bousquet) is in Georgetown and filed this report:

[Begin recording] The resolution on Grenada recognizes that the Grenada revolution is the sole people's revolution in the English-speaking Caribbean and that in the 3 1/2 years since March 13, 1979, the People's Revolutionary Government [PRG] and the people of Grenada have been making gains in consolidating their independence and improving the conditions of life of the masses.

For example [words indistinct]. The resolution then said that the Grenada revolution has initiated, promoted and practiced a genuine process of [words indistinct] democracy at all levels of the society, with (?50) percent of all workers now in trade unions, and that the 1982 budget was discussed by the people before its implementation.

The parties noted their concern that the Reagan administration has carried out (?many) acts of destabilization against the revolution and said they were concerned by the openly hostile positioning of forces of U.S. imperialism in the Caribbean against free Grenada and the threats of military aggression to crush the revolution. They also expressed concern that imperialism is planning the [words indistinct] of the heroic island state. In light of all this, the parties and movements vehemently condemn the [word indistinct] and all other acts of destabilization and aggression undertaken by the U.S. Government against the PRG and the people of Grenada. [end recording]

The parties also called on the governments of the Caribbean to stand up on the side of Grenada, a Caribbean Community [Caricom] member country, and to repel efforts to isolate Grenada at the upcoming Caricom heads of government summit, which may be held in Jamaica later this year: [Begin recording] The parties and movements reiterated their unconditional and full support for the PRG and the people of Grenada in charting their revolutionary process, and they said that they were resolved to organize in their respective countries the broadest solidarity [words indistinct] threats of imperialism and warmongering Reaganites against revolutionary and free Grenada. [end recording]